CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 103,000.

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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE NEW BLADE Sewing Machine

See Fifth Page.

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## Poetry.

Sittin' on a cracker box, a barrel, or a keg,
Whittlin' on tobacker he has been obleeged to beg;
Chawin' of a splinter while a-workin' of his jaw,
Sayin' what a pity his opinions ain't the law;
Runnin' the hull country as 'twas never run before,
Turnin' out the rascals while he spits upon the floor;
Showin' of the President egzackly what to do,
Keepin' things in general from gittin' in a stew;
Grumblin' over Wall street, monopoly, and work—
Wife at home a-hoein' in the cornfield like a Turk,
Fig'rin' on the comin' nominations purty close,
Givin' to the other side a mighty sick'nin' dose;
Talkin' tariff and reform, McKinley and protection,
Swearin' that the earth won't move a peg before election;
Givin' lazy Congressmen a needed rakin' over,
Settin' there in Washington like well-fed pigs in clover;
Givin' Gould and Vanderbilt a pointer here and there,
Showin' jest how surely one can be a millionaire;
Payin' off the nation's debt as easy as a wink,
Borrowin' a dime to get himself another drink,
Spankin' little Chile just to show her how it feels,
Sassin' back Great Britain for pesterin' our seals,
Tellin' the czar to let them nihilists alone,
Helpin' Kaiser William to prop up his shaky throne,
Buildin' a great navy with an hour or two of stuff,
Lettin' the hull world know that we're rabid, rude and rough;
Gettin' off his high horse, though, when home he goes to dinner,
Dodgin' creditors like an ordinary sinner;
Jumps to hear his first-born yell: "You'd better watch out, dad!
Flour 'nd coffee's plum give out, 'nd mother's mighty mad."

—[Yankee Blade.

### O, HOUSE OF MANY MANSIONS.

O, house of many mansions,
Thy doors are open wide,
And dear are all the faces
Upon the other side.
Thy portals they are golden,
And those who enter in
Shall know no more of sorrow,
Of weariness, of sin.

O, house of many mansions,
My weary spirit waits,
And longs to join the ransomed
Who enter through thy gates;
Who enter through thy portals,
Thy mansions of the blest;
Who come to thee aweary,
And find in thee their rest.

Thy walls are not of marble,
O, house not built with hands;
I sigh for thee while waiting
Within these border lands.
I know that but in dying
Thy threshold is crossed o'er;
There shall be no more sorrow
In thy forevermore.

—[E. N. Gunnison.

### SPRING HAS SPRUNG.

The trees are budding thick and fast,
Bright flowers are sprinkled o'er the lawn,
Youth fears no more the wintry blast
And puts his overcoat in pawn.

'Tis now the earth shakes off its cares
And all its laughter, mirth and fun,
The poet now his poem prepares—
The editor prepares his gun.

And blithely sings the gladsome lark
O'er woodland deep and meadow damp,
While, on the benches, in the park
Reposeful rests the gentle tramp.

Soft the mild breeze our face doth fan
Bringing a joy to old and young;
While the light coat and mowing van
Proclaim to us that spring has sprung.

—[Brooklyn Life.

## Our Story Teller.

Written expressly for THE BLADE.

# IN JEST?

BY PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE.

"Tell me all about it," commanded Miss Bruce, who had stayed at home because of a cold. "Not that it is such a severe one," she had said, "only a cold always makes my nose so red."

"Did you dance much? How was Jim? Oh, did Mr. Smith say anything about me—ask why I wasn't there? Your dress looks lovely." Then as she receives no answer, she adds impatiently, "Do stop admiring yourself and answer my questions. You are so selfish, Helen," this plaintively. "Here I've been alone all evening waiting for you, and you don't say a word. What are you thinking about?"

"I" said Miss Allison, surveying herself complacently in the mirror. "I was thinking about a girl I saw to-night. She had a pug-nose and no eyebrows. I know I should die if I looked like her."

"I," answered Miss Bruce impostingly, "I have been reading Emerson on compensation, to-night. Perhaps this eyebrowless and pugnosed girl has something you haven't. Perhaps," scathingly, "she has a modest opinion of herself."

"And I was thinking," continued Helen, "that there was no one in this world that I hated quite so much nor loved quite so well as I do myself. Sometimes," she added flippantly, "I quite long to kiss myself."

"How congenial you and Jim must be," put in Miss Bruce. "You and he seem to have similar tastes." "Jim" was the young man to whom Miss Allison was engaged.

But Helen did not answer, as she changed her brilliant evening dress for a long white negligee bordered with white fur. Then she turned out the gas and sat down on the rug before the open wood fire which was burning cheerily behind the brass fender.

"This," said she, putting her head in her friend's lap and clasping her hand about her knee, "is very feminine. We ought to be in bed, but the day would not be complete without it."

She glanced up at an oval mirror opposite. In it she saw reflected, that portion of the room which seemed to have arranged itself about her friend's and her own graceful figure, the faint pinks and blues, the flowered drapery, the puffed and padded furniture, and the hundred and one entirely feminine devices of ornamentation.

"I met such a disagreeable man to-night," she said at last. "After we had been introduced, he stood watching the dancers, not giving me the least bit of attention. At last I ventured to remark that the music was heavenly, and he looked at me as if I were an idiot. Then I said I adored waltzing, and he said, 'Indeed.'"

"What a disagreeable old thing," chimed in Miss Bruce. "Did ——"

"But that isn't all," interrupted Helen, "later, Jim and I were out on the veranda, and he (that man, Dr. Reynolds, I mean) was there also, talking to that pug-nosed girl."

"Oh," said Miss Bruce, with a knowing little nod.

"And," continued Helen, "we were all looking at the moon, which was just rising behind the pines. And you know how when you see anything beautiful like that, you always feel so, so—"

"Yes, I know," put in her listener, sympathetically.

"And he turned to me and said, 'Isn't it beautiful?' I answered vaguely that I'd heard it was good timber land. I didn't think how that sounded. I was so engrossed in watching the moon, when oh, Alice, that horrid girl with him ——"

"What did she do?' cried Miss Bruce.

"Giggled," tragically, "and he laughed, too, at me!"

She gazed pensively into the fire, then turned again to her friend. "Alice," she said, then with sudden suspicion, "Alice, what were you doing?"

"I," replied Miss Bruce, gu'lily, "I was going to sneeze."

"Don't lie to me," retorted Helen, with great severity, "you were yawning! You know you were."

An hour later, as Miss Bruce lay sleeping, she was awakened by a vigorous pinch.

"Wake up," said Helen. "I want to tell you that that man was not big and handsome like Jim, but he had the loveliest ——"

"I don't care what he had," interrupted Miss Bruce, crossly. "Let me go to sleep, can't you?"

Miss Allison met Dr. Reynolds often during the winter, but seemed to like him no better than at first. Miss Bruce, however, grew to like him very much.

"I don't see why you dislike him so, Helen," she had said once. "To me he appears a very beautiful character. It always seems as though there were something finer in him than anything he says or does." Suddenly she laughed

"MISS ALLISON SURVEYED HERSELF IN THE MIRROR."

merrily. "He told me once in confidence that your face was so fine and strong that when you spoke he was always disappointed; your words so entirely belied your expression."

Miss Allison's pretty eyebrows met in a distinct frown.

"He did, did he? Conceited old prig! I wish he knew my opinion of him!"

After that her mental attitude toward him was one of half-conscious defiance of his very thought of her. His mere presence prompted her to present her worldly mocking little philosophies in their most incontrovertible and daring form, and it was her whim to make the worst of herself and her theories for his benefit.

"Jim," she said, as she and Mr. Hardy were at the theater one evening, "there's Dr. Reynolds in the fourth row from here. Remember, I don't want you to tell him about our engagement. I don't want his congratulations. I don't like him!"

"Why, Helen!" remonstrated Mr. Hardy, glancing helplessly around, as though seeking some means of defence. He was a young man with very blue eyes and very white teeth, and a general air of largeness. "Why," he continued, "I've heard he was an awfully good fellow, regular trump. They say he's just as good ——"

"That's just it," interrupted Miss Allison, "he's too good, I can't bear him. There," she added, as the curtain fell. "I've missed hearing nearly all this last act because you talked so much. Oh, here comes your paragon," as a young man came towards them.

"Good evening," she said, holding out her hand, "Mr. Hardy and I were just wishing you would come up, but we couldn't attract your attention, could we," with a little smile to Jim.

"No," answered Mr. Hardy, thinking it all very well for his sweetheart to be pleasant, only she needn't be such a consummate hypocrite.

"We are quite lonely with no one else in this box. Stay and keep us from boring each other."

"Thanks," said Jim, quite oblivious of the tender little smile she gave him.

"I shall be delighted to remain here," answered Dr. Reynolds, seating himself. He was rather an undersized man; the set curves of his small and delicately cut mouth denoted a certain steadfastness, while in the look of his dark and singularly beautiful eyes was a far-off intensity which they seldom lost.

"I am quite in love with the Marguerite to-night," he said. "The woman I marry must have just such yellow hair and blue eyes."

"Is that all?" asked Jim.

"Oh, no; she must be brave, affectionate and clever as well as beautiful," he answered.

"How fortunate we have met," said Miss Allison looking at him with a mischievous smile in her blue eyes and quite heedless of Mr. Hardy's displeased face. She leaned forward a little as the curtain went up for the last act. Her face was flushed with excitement, her lips, slightly parted, were scarlet.

Dr. Reynolds noticed how spiritedly was the delicate profile turned toward him, and how a lock of her yellow hair had fallen down across her ear. Perhaps he looked more at her than at the play. It interested him to note the sympathetic changes of expression on her face, the clasping and unclasping of her slender hands as anything moved her.

Glancing at her as the curtain fell he saw that she was crying softly to herself over the final tragedy on the stage. As she rose she met his glance and blushed with sudden confusion. "The footlights hurt my eyes," she said smiling, but with eyes wet and wistful and her mouth quivering. "They look like real tears, don't they, but they are not. If you think I am an unsophisticated, tender hearted kind of girl, you are mistaken," still smiling, yet with a certain defiance in her tone. "In a certain way," she continued, "I am emotional enough always to appear better than I am. It is easy for me to laugh and cry when I choose. There are tears in my eyes now, but—they don't deceive me. On the whole," she said, slipping on the wrap Jim held for her, "on the whole, I don't believe in emotion. It is apt," she continued flippantly, "to make one grow old and wrinkled before her time. Beauty may be only skin deep, but while we continue to wear our skin on the outside it behooves us to take care of it."

"Dr. Reynolds called on me last night," remarked Miss Allison a few days later, as she and her fiancee were taking an afternoon stroll.

"Well, I like that," replied Mr. Hardy.

"You well may," retorted the young lady, "he put some ideas into my head and ——"

"Plenty of room there for them, no doubt," interrupted the young man.

"And," continued Helen, scorning the last remark, "he said that it was a woman's duty to elevate a man and make him better. So, Jim, I want you to refrain from being just good-natured and ordinary, but be intellectual and have noble aspirations and help the poor and go to church oftener and—"

"Helen," said Mr. Hardy, "would you admire me more if I were like that?"

"Yes."

"And you would wish me to teach a Sunday-school class?" growing indignant.

"You wouldn't know enough," she murmured gently with downcast eyes. "I'm sorry," she added with bowed head and a quiver in her voice, "but I really approve of Dr. Reynolds more than of you."

"Oh, Helen!" reproachfully.

"But, then," she continued, "I like you a great deal better. Oh, Jim don't! Somebody 'll see you."

Some time later, Jim Hardy, calling one evening to take Miss Allison to some entertainment, found her very anxious over her little nephew, whose parents had left him in her charge while they were away for part of the winter. The little fellow seemed feverish and cross.

"Go and get a doctor, dear," she said to Jim.

When, a little while later, he returned with Dr. Reynolds the servant told them Miss Allison would be found in the nursery.

"All right," said Hardy leading the way upstairs to a door which opened into a large cheerful room with a high fender guarding the glowing fire, before which she sat in a rocking chair holding a child in her arms. She had not yet removed her white evening dress. There was no color about her except where the light falling on her hair changed it to gold. She had taken off her bracelets and other ornaments and they lay in a glittering heap upon a small stand near by. The child's head rested upon her breast and her hand and hand held it in an easy position with light, close touch. Her wide blue eyes sought the physician's anxiously as he bent over the child.

"Is he very ill?" she asked softly.

The young man felt himself betrayed into a slight start. This fair, white woman seemed so entirely different from the brilliant, laughing girl she had hitherto seemed.

"No," he answered, taking the boy from her and laying him on the bed. He wrote a prescription and handed it to Jim.

"Go and get this, please, and will you," turning to Helen, "get me a glass of water?"

Jim was already half way down when Miss Allison reached the head of the stairs.

"Wait," she called.

She ran lightly down to him, her gleaming dress trailing behind her.

"Jim," said she, imperiously standing a step above him and resting both hands on his shoulder, "Kiss me?" The color had come back into her face; her eyes were very bright.

"I'm so glad he's come. He said Bud would be well in a few days. Oh, I think he's lovely!"

"Now," said Jim, slipping his arm around her waist, "don't fib to me in that brazen fashion. You know you said he was a disagreeable old prig and that you couldn't bear him."

The spontaneous gaiety of her answering laugh reached Dr. Reynolds in the room above.

He frowned slightly.

"She is very light after all," he said aloud.

When Miss Allison re-entered the room she found him seated by the bedside. Bud, in falling asleep had crept close to him, clasping both his small hands about the young man's larger one and laying his face upon its palm.

Miss Allison made a soft little sound. "Oh," she cried, "can you do that?"

Dr. Reynolds rose, drawing his hand away gently. "Children rather take to me," he said almost apologetically. His face had flushed suddenly. He turned down the gas and opened the window.

"It is too warm in here," he said. She crossed over and stood beside him. The cool air blowing upon her neck and arms made her shiver. But he was not looking at her. She smiled in an amused little way. If the man before her were Jim he would have noticed and gotten her a wrap. She looked curiously at him. He seemed to have forgotten her presence and had leaned his head back against the window frame. The moonlight falling on his thin, fine-featured face made holes of shadow about his temples and in the hollows of his jaw. The singular far off expression of his eyes seemed intensified. A sudden mist came before her own. She felt a great longing to cry out to this man to ask him for some of the high serenity stamped upon his face. Her own life seemed to have suddenly become a paltry, ignoble thing.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

### A Little Talk Before the Wedding.

"Now, Howdy, when we walks up de ile, doan' walk too fast, becoze I wants t' shake dis dimmon' pon-pon on mah baid in time wid de musick."—[Judge.

### Enforced Suicide.

There was a disastrous fire at Freienwald, in Prussia, at which eight people lost their lives. A young man was actively engaged in rescuing men and valuables when part of the house fell in and two rafters caught him by the legs. Both his legs were so tightly wedged between the woods that he could not be extricated and he was surrounded by flames in a minute. In his terror of having to die a slow death by being burned, he cried out to the men to shoot him or kill him in any way so as to save him from burning. But there was none to respond to his prayer. In desperation he fetched his clasp-knife out of his pocket and deliberately cut his throat in full sight of all the people surrounding the burning pile.

### No Wonder He Was Happy.

Stranger (addressing native)—"What's the matter with that old gray-haired man? Is he drunk?"

Native—"Oh, no; he was never drunk in his life."

"Well, why does he kick up his heels that way?"

"He's happy."

"Lottery prize?"

"Oh, no. His grandfather wrote an article for a magazine and it has just been published."—[Texas Siftings.

### Not the Right Disease.

First College Boy—Hello, chummy, my boy! I hear your governor is under the weather. What's the nature of the disease?

Second C. B.—Well, I don't know exactly what it is; but I do know that it is not "remittent" fever.

### He Was Her Debtor.

As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner Jones touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to his companion:

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No, my landlady."

### A Daring Spirit.

Ethel—"I wonder whom Mr. Dashing will marry?"

May—"A dynamite bomb, I guess."

Ethel—"What do you mean?"

May—"He is so brave he courts nothing but danger."—[Household Monthly.

### English Society Ways.

Mrs. Fleecy—"Young Dudeleigh said to-night that he thought the ways of English society were simply charming."

Mr. Fleecy—"We'd better watch Dudeleigh and see that he doesn't steal any of your jewels."—[Judge.

## Miscellany.

### Judge Roy Bean.

**He Runs a Saloon, and is an All-Around Sort of Fellow—How He Made a Tenderfoot Treat the Boys.**

Undoubtedly the most original and most widely known justice of the peace in all Texas is Judge Roy Bean of Vinegaroon, on the west side of the Pecos river, near the Rio Grande, in Val Verde county. Judge Bean, or "Roy," as he is universally called, is a short, solidly built man who weighs about 180 pounds. He is about 55 years of age. His complexion is very dark and his hair and beard are iron gray. He has been a justice of the peace at Vinegaroon for twelve years, and it is his proud boast that in all that time he has not turned in a cent of money to the county. That doesn't mean that he has not collected any money in fines, but he says that he has to work so hard for it that he doesn't propose to turn it over to any one else to spend, and that there is no use in being a justice of the peace if one cannot keep the profits. Judge Roy is a bluff, jolly old fellow and spends his money very freely with the "boys." He runs a saloon in Vinegaroon and his court is held in a room back of and adjoining the barroom. Many a time he has adjourned court to wait on a customer or to fill the orders of one or the other of the parties to a suit which he was trying.

From time immemorial it has been an unwritten law in the little towns of this frontier country for a stranger to stand treat to all who happen to be in a saloon when he enters it and calls for a drink. One day a "tenderfoot," who did not know of this custom, stepped into Judge Bean's barroom and asked for a drink. He was served and threw down a twenty-dollar bill on the bar. Judge Bean tossed the $20 into his cash draw and called up several men in the room and asked them what they would have. The stranger waited a little while for his change, but the Judge paid no attention to him. Finally the tenderfoot asked for his change.

"That's all right," said the Judge, but made no movement to give it to him. "Don't you fret about that change."

The man waited a while longer and again demanded his change.

"Keep your shirt on," said the judge; "that change is all right."

Then the tenderfoot became angry, and he said some hard things in a loud tone of voice. The judge watched him get more and more excited, and then said calmly:

"If you don't make less fuss in here I'll have you arrested for disorderly conduct."

The tenderfoot only grew more indignant, and he demanded his change in a louder tone than before. Judge Bean sent out for Sergt. Linsley of the rangers, and told him to arrest the stranger and bring into the back room. There the stranger demanded upon what authority he was arrested.

"Upon mine," said the judge. "I am the only law west of the Pecos, and I fine you $19.75 for raising a rumpus in my saloon. Your drink was a quarter, so that $20 bill makes it just right. But if you give me any back talk I'll fine you another twenty for contempt of court."

The stranger took in the situation and wisely refrained from saying what was in his mind, although he looked as though he was doing a "big spell of thinkin'."

One night old Roy went out and got on a tear and began to play faro and monte. He lost about $500. The next day he sent out and arrested all the gamblers in town. When they came before him he said, "Boys, I'll fine you enough all around to make up $500 if you don't kick; if you do kick I'll double the fines."

They didn't "kick;" but they have positively declined to deal for the judge since then.

On another occasion a man was found drowned in the Pecos at Vinegaroon. Nobody recognized the body and there were no papers to identify it. Forty dollars and a six-shooter and belt were on the drowned man. Old Roy held an inquest and fined the dead man forty dollars for carrying a pistol, which he also confiscated.

"He hadn't any authority on him to carry a gun," said the judge, "and it is against the law to pack one without authority."

The judge once had a cowboy before him on a charge of killing a Chinaman. He dismissed the case, saying that he could find no law in the state of Texas which had anything to say on the subject of killing Chinamen.

There was a Mexican running a saloon and dance house in Vinegaroon last fall and he took a good deal of Judge Bean's custom away. The judge sent a man to the Mexican's place with instructions to raise a row there. The man did so and the judge promptly had the Mexican arrested for keeping a disorderly house. The next day he held court and asked the Mexican if he wanted a jury.

"No," said the Mexican; "it will be same thing any way I'm tried."

So the judge heard the witnesses for the prosecution and then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in his defense.

"I would like to ask you a few questions," said the Mexican.

"Fire away."

"What is your name?"

"Judge Roy Bean, sir."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Since the Pecos river was dug."

"Ain't you under bond for smuggling whisky across the Rio Grande?"

This touched the judge on a very tender spot, for he was under such a bond. He scowled at the Mexican and then roared out:

"By God, sir, I am trying you; you are not trying me. I fine you $100 for contempt of court and $100 more for keeping a disorderly house and if you kick I'll double it.

### Two Guilty Consciences.

A Danbury youth went trout-fishing the other day, and ventured to drop a sly line into a posted brook. Soon the approaching figure of the owner loomed up in the distance, and the Danbury youth knew he had been seen. He took incontinently to the bushes, where he spent a very miserable two hours in hiding and caught a cold that kept him two days in bed. Meanwhile the terrible owner, who was not the owner at all, had sought a similar refuge at sight of the original culprit, and not until his teeth chattered like a typewriter did he venture to leave the friendly but damp shelter and slink away from the scene. He was an elderly man, and his share in the day's sport resulted in a four days' rheumatic limp.—[Boston Transcript.

### Dolce Far Niente.

"I hear that your brother is given to somnambulism?"

"What's that?"

"He walks in his sleep."

"Well that makes me smile. I guess you don't know my brother. He is the laziest white man in Texas. He wouldn't walk in his sleep no matter how sound asleep he was. He is too lazy entirely. I might not be surprised to hear that he had ridden in a street car in his sleep, but as for his walking, that is out of the question. He doesn't walk when he is wide awake if he can help it."—Texas Siftings.

### On His Feet Again.

"I am glad to see you on your feet again, Mr. Barrows," said Miss Parslaw, graciously. "You looked very bad last time I saw you."

"You must be mistaken, Miss Parslaw," said Barrows. "I have never been ill. Where did you see me last?"

"You were in the Park a-horseback."—[N. Y. Sun.

### What He Was Good For.

Judge—So you are here again on the same old charge? I'd like to know what such a man as you are good for anyhow.

Prisoner—Well, your honor, I guess I'm good for about three months this time. You only gave me 30 days the other time.

### REMINISCENCE OF WILD BILL.

**His Feat in Killing Two Men Who Had Pistols Leveled at Him.**

Among the prominent citizens of Hayes City in the last days of Kansas railroad building was "Wild Bill" (William Hickok), who had been a serviceable scout in the Union army, along the Arkansas border during the war.

HOLDING UP WILD BILL.

Bill came to Hayes City with the prestige of having killed nine men, unassisted, who had corralled him during the war, intent upon his death. He, too, had followed "the K. P." railroad along every inch of its construction from Manhattan. His personal appearance and the complexion of his white-handled revolvers had become quite familiar all along the road, and especially at Abilene, during its days as the terminus of the Texas cattle drive, where, as city marshal, there was never a cowboy who got "the drop" on Bill.

"Wild Bill" in those days was "the Slade" of western Kansas, the man who Mark Twain says is "Roughing It," was respected in Nevada for having "killed his man." In physique, as the writer remembers him, he was as perfect a specimen of manhood as ever walked in moccasins or wore a pair of cavalry boots, and Bill was a dandy at times in attire—a regular frontier dude. He stood about 6 feet 2 inches tall, had a lithe waist and loins, broad shoulders, small feet, bony and supple hands, with tapering fingers, quick to feel the cards or pull the trigger of a revolver. His hair was auburn in hue, of the tint brightened but not reddened by the sunlight. He had a clean, clear-cut face, clean shaven, except a thin, drooping, sandy-brown mustache, which he wore not twirled with no success, even, in getting an upward twist at either end. Brown-haired as he was, he had clear gray eyes. He had a splendid countenance, amiable in look, but firm withal. His luxuriant growth of hair fell in ringlets over his shoulders. There was nothing in his appearance to betoken the dead-shot and frequent murderer—except his t ead. He walked like a tiger, and aroused he was as ferocitous and pitiless as one.

Bill's means of livelihood at the time he was in Hayes City went unquestioned, and there is no reason for agitating the subject at this late day. As "a killer," however, Bill put himself on record very shortly after coming to Hayes City. His first exploit was a double shot, a right-and-left fusillade. The writer witnessed the affair.

Two men came out of Tom Druid's saloon, and walked towards the newly built depot, surrounded by a raised platform. Each man had a pistol drawn, when suddenly from a group of four or five "crack! crack!" went two pistol shots and Wild Bill stood on the edge of the platform with a smoking bone-handled revolver in each hand, and the two men who had been approaching the platform were seen to totter, stumble forward and fall. Death was instantaneous in each case, as if Jove had hurled a bolt at the men. A row over cards the night before caused the double duel and a double funeral as soon as the corpses could be prepared for interment.

It was only "a few moons" after the obsequies following the demise of the two gentlemen, whose sudden taking off has just been recorded, that Wild Bill came very near furnishing, in his own person, the subject for a "first class funeral." He was sauntering west on Front street (traversed by the railroad), when, near the corner of Fir street (the avenue leading toward Fort Harker), a small man, an Irishman of the name of Sullivan, jumped out in front of Bill with cocked revolver, exclaiming:

"I have got you! Hold up your hands, I am going to kill you, you ——"

Up went Bill's hands, Sullivan having "the drop" on him. Sullivan then started into a gloating dissertation about killing him, while Bill stood before him as rigid as the Apollo Belvedere. Opening his eyes wide and frowning, Bill in a few moments uttered in expostulatory tones—looking over Sullivan's head:

"For God's sake, don't stab the man in the back! Give him a chance for his life."

Sullivan turned to see his enemy in the rear—and his funeral came off next day. Strange to say, several years after the death of Sullivan, Wild Bill "died with his boots on" in Wyoming while at a game of cards, a brother of the Hayes City Sullivan proving an avenger.—[St. Louis Republic.

### Fatal Issue of a Practical Joke.

A few young men at Sevsses, near Muret, in the southwest of France, resolved upon practicing a joke upon one of their friends, a young man named Bernadet. One of them had to write a letter summoning Bernadet to a rendezvous and signing the name of a famous beauty. Bernadet went and was about to accost the young man, who had dressed up in female attire, when a shot was fired and the pretended woman fell to the ground as if shot, crying: "Oh, my father; he has killed me!" Barnadet stooped to help the one whom he believed a woman in distress, when two more shots were fired in close proximity to him. He was frightened and ran away as fast as he could. On reaching home he fell in a swoon and when he awoke again he was in a high fever and delirious. On the day following he died. The perpetrators of the fatal joke have been arrested.

### As He Would Speak It.

"Now, James," said the school teacher, "remember that the secret of good reading is to read exactly as you would talk. Stand up straight and try to read your lesson just as you would speak it." James dutifully arose. The first sentence in his lesson was—"William, please to let me take your kite for a few minutes." James looked at it thoughtfully, and then exclaimed: "Hi, dere, Bill, gimme dat kite o' yours a minute or I'll break your face. See?" And then he added before the astonished teacher had time to interrupt—"Dat's the way I'd talk it." James' teacher has decided that some new principles of instruction are needed in her school.—[Buffalo Express.

### Old Enough.

Ethel—Ma, I want some water to christen my doll.

Ethel's Ma—No, dear, it's wrong, you know.

Ethel—Well, then, I want some wax to waxinate her. She's old enough now to have something done for her.—[Drake's Magazine.

### The Wicked Nurse.

Little girl—Oh, mamma, you'll have to send dat new nurse off. She's awful wicked!

Mamma—Horrors! What does she do?

Little girl—She tells us Bible stories on week days.—[Street & Smith's Good News.

### No Danger.

Mrs. Portiod—Dear me, how you are freckled! I should feel awful to have my face like that!

Miss Young—But then there is no danger when one is on the shady side.—[Boston Transcript.

## What They Thought.

**Queer Thoughts That Flitted Through the Minds of Various Kinds of Women at the Time of Being Married.**

"Great mental shocks annihilate memory. During great mental excitement or physical pain one's mind is apt to dwell upon anything, save the exact, present situation. One is dimly conscious of the real state of affairs; it plays a sort of a second in one's thoughts, but usually the thing uppermost is some trivial or grotesque remembrance."

It was a newspaper woman who said it, standing with her back to the fire, teacup in hand, just like a man. It sounded such a fine assertive sort of a statement that all the other women present involuntarily set their teacups down and turned interested, curious eyes upon her. She resumed:

"For instance, what were you all thinking of when you were being married?"

Every one laughed, and said in a breath, "Why, being married, of course!"

"Nonsense!" said the newspaper woman; "that idea was in your minds, no doubt, but it was the undercurrent of thought. You were thinking really of something else. Confess, now."

"Well," said one of the listeners, thoughtfully, "perhaps that is true. Now that I stop to consider it, I was thinking of something else. You see, I was married at home and in the evening. Just as the minister commenced the service a lamp shade on a small table near me cracked. I turned involuntarily to my sister, who was standing near me, and was about to whisper her to turn the lamp down, when it suddenly occurred to me that I was the cynosure of all eyes—that it was really my own wedding. Of course I refrained from speech, but it was with difficulty that I refrained from laughter at the blunder I came so near making."

"Well, I remember distinctly what I was thinking about," said the intellectual woman on the sofa. "I had a new pair of eyeglasses on and the spring hurt my nose. I was wishing the minister would hurry up so I could go up stairs and change them."

"And I," put in a third, "was congratulating myself all through the ceremony on my wonderful composure. I knew that he was frightened to death, and I was thinking what larks it would be to tease him about it all the rest of his life, when suddenly, as I held out my hand for the ring, I happened to glance at it and found that it was trembling like a leaf. That sight 'pussed' me so that all

else is a blank, save my one desire to hide my hands. I had a mad impulse to conceal them in the folds of my veil, but I don't think I did. At least no one ever told me so. I myself would hate to take my oath that I did not."

"It was a sermon of Sam Small's that was diverting my mind at my wedding," said the woman in the corner. "I don't know that anything could have been more incongruous at such a time than one of Sam Small's sermons, but I had heard him preach a month or so before, and just as I came down I says something, I shall never know what, put me in mind of one of his grotesque illustrations. He compared the gospel to a spring board. Just where he found the resemblance I can't remember. That was what troubled me then. I couldn't remember, and I was trying to figure it out all through the service. I nearly missed one of the responses, I was so intent upon the idea."

"Everbody accounted for," said the newspaper woman, "save myself, who am not married, and Mrs. Blank. What were you thinking of, Mrs. B?"

The little woman blushed furiously, hesitated and finally said: "If you'll promise never to tell, I'll tell you. You see, I was married in the days when people wore enormous bustles. Well, in the confusion and hurly-burly of dressing, my bustle got lost and couldn't be found. It was growing late, and what was to be done? No one knew. I could not wear my dress without it, for it looked dreadfully. Finally one of my bridesmaids, a girl of expedients, grabbed up a handful of bath towels, tied a ribbon around them, and fastened that around my waist. I didn't think very much about it until I was standing at the altar, and then the horrible thought flashed across me, what if I should lose some of those Manchester bath towels, best quality, in the aisle?

"I nearly fainted away, and I assure you every step of that solemn procession down from the altar was solemn, indeed, to me. I 'processed' very gingerly. Please don't tell, though, for people will tease me."

And they all promised, but the newspaper woman told.

### How to Get Rich on Wall Street.

Junior—Here is an order from Mrs. Peterkin-Smythe, father.

Senior—Really? Clever woman, Mrs. Peterkin-Smythe. We must do whatever we can to oblige her.

Junior—She wishes us to purchase 1,000 shares of J. T. & W. on her account at 75 and sell it at 90, and send her a check for the profits by 12 o'clock to-day.—[Harper's Bazar.

### Assistance Still Needed.

Distressed female—Oh, please, sir, give me something all the same.

Benevolent gentleman—Why "all the same?"

D. F. (weeping)—Oh, sir, you don't recognize me. I'm the blind man's wife.

B. G.—Yes, I remember you, but what's the matter?

D. F.—Oh, sir, we're in fresh trouble. My poor husband has recovered his sight.—[Drake's Magazine.

### A Practical Helpmate.

Marjorie—I don't see how you can say the minister's wife is such a help to him. She is the most worldly woman I ever knew, and the most inveterate matchmaker in the neighborhood.

Madge—That's the very reason, my dear. Just think of all the wedding fees she brings him.—[N. Y. Sun.

### Would Run No Chance.

Cowboy (with bushy locks)—"Cut my hair."

Barber—"Why, you're not going to sacrifice those luxuriant locks?"

Cowboy—"Yes, I am. The first thing I know people will be taking me for one of those darned pianists."—[Judge.

### Vaccination.

"I understand that vaccination is going out of practice, and is not so popular as it was."

"Oh, I don't know! It still takes."—[Boston News.

### All Cut Up.

Briggs—How is your cousin getting on as a missionary?

Griggs—Latest advices report that he has got himself into a stew.—[Truth.

## LIFE AMONG THE COWBOYS.

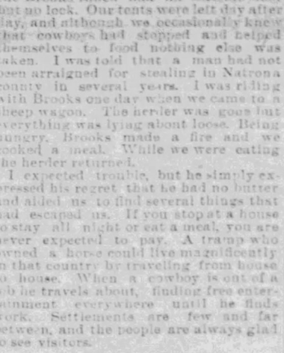
**A Tenderfoot Who Found It Pleasant and Heard Some Entertaining Stories.**

An Atchison correspondent writing to the Topeka *Capital* says: I spent two weeks in a hunting camp with cowboys, and I have genuine admiration for them. One peculiarity about these men was that I never heard them abuse any one. When a man out in that country has a "grudge," he refrains from talking about it until he meets the object of it; then there is an explanation or a fight.

We had as a guest one night a man known as "English Harry," who said that the modern cowboys had greatly improved because they were not able to buy better whisky. At home the cowboys are quiet and well behaved and honorable in everything, but after months of loneliness some of them drink a great deal of whisky on going to town. The whisky formerly sold in the frontier towns was of such a violent character that it would cause a man to break open his own trunk; but the whisky having improved, little is now heard of the cowboys going on the rampage. They get sick at the stomach on too much whisky and go to bed like civilized men.

One night in the tent I heard a cowboy tell this story: He was with a big outfit moving cattle, and one day, somewhere near the line separating Colorado from New Mexico, they encountered a settler's cabin which had been plundered by Indians. The settler and his wife and children had been killed and horribly mutilated. The foreman was sent for, and he immediately ordered that the cattle be allowed to take care of themselves while the cowboys went after the Indians. Three parties set out at once, one commanded by the foreman and the other two by experienced men. One party came back in a day without finding any trace of the Indians.

Another party came back in two days without finding any trace of the Indians, but at the end of the third day the third party came back whooping and yelling and firing their pistols; they had found the Indians, killed every one of them and captured their ponies. It is related that an Indian chief once approached Gen. Crook and wanted to borrow a cannon. "Do you expect me to loan you a cannon with which to kill my soldiers?" the old veteran inquired. "No," the chief replied; "kill soldiers with a club; want cannon to kill cowboys."



WANTED TO BORROW A CANNON.

Every boy expects to be eaten up by a panther or "painter," which is the ordinary mountain lion. These lions are the only sneak thieves in the mountains. I never visited a house there and found locks on the doors. The room where I slept at the Brooks ranch had an outside door but no lock. Our tents were left day after day, and although we occasionally kept what we stopped and helped themselves to food nothing else was taken. I was told that a man had not been arraigned for stealing in Natrona county in several years. I was riding with Brooks one day when we came to a sheep wagon. The herder was gone but everything was lying about loose. Being hungry, Brooks made a fire and we cooked a meal. While we were eating the herder returned. "No," the herder said, "I expected trouble, but he simply expressed his regret that he had no butter and added us to find several things that had escaped us. If you stop at a house to stay all night or eat a meal, you are never expected to pay. A tramp who owned a horse could live magnificently in that country by traveling from house to house. When a cowboy is out of a job he travels about, finding free entertainment everywhere until he finds work. Settlements are few and far between, and the people are always glad to see visitors.

### FOR SUMMER EVENING WEAR

**Gowns of Light Material Printed in Large Floral Designs.**

Evening gowns for summer wear will be made of diaphanous materials, which come under a great variety of names, but may be simply classified as gauzes, chiffons and grenadines. They are printed in the large floral designs of the Pompadour period, vivid yet harmonious in color, dainty and summerlike in effect, and are made up over bright silk linings with great skill in the avoidance of seams and great mystery as regards fastenings. A pretty gown of this kind, in white gauze with a decoration of rose sprays, is made up over a pink rose silk

lining with a full and generous train, and no trimming except in the petticoat, which is finished outside and in with ribbon plaitings. The corselet waist is wrapped and folded about the figure with no seams and hooks under one arm. Above this a full chemisette of rose-colored chiffon is gathered about the neck, and Duchesse de Berri sleeves, very full and broad, broader than ever for evening wear, are set in, as will be seen from the cut, low on the shoulder and fulled in at the elbow with a broad ruffle of antique lace.

### Hurt His Self Love.

Murilla—Who is that gentleman you introduced me to a little while ago? I didn't catch his name.

Millicent—That is the distinguished poet, Mr. Scrawler.

Murilla—Indeed! Now I understand why he seemed saggry when he asked me who is my favorite poet, and I replied "Shakespeare."—[New York Sun.

### A Necessity Now.

Mrs. Gazzam—George, you really must get me a piano.

Gazzam—Nonsense, Nell! You don't know one note from another.

Mrs. Gazzam—That's true, but I must have a piano, because papa has given me a piano lamp for a birthday gift.—[Judge.

### Too Bad.

"I'm going to change my laundress."

"Why so?"

"She's lost that dude customer of hers whose swell shirts I used to get by mistake."—[Harper's Bazar.

### Sweet-Meats.

Lovers' reunions.—[Boston Transcript.

## CASES OF KLEPTOMANIA.

**Instances of Theft Traced to Women of Social Prominence.**

"Are there kleptomaniacs in Louisville?"

The Fourth street jeweler smiled at the question, says the *Courier-Journal*, and led the way to a quiet cor

# WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

**The Astor Family Has at Least $205,000,000—How the Money is Invested—The Late Wm. Astor and His Will.**

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR | $150,000,000 |
| JOHN JACOB ASTOR | 47,000,000 |
| MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR | 2,000,000 |
| MRS. ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT | 2,000,000 |
| MRS. ORME WILSON | 2,000,000 |
| MRS. J. COLEMAN DRAYTON | 2,000,000 |
| | $205,000,000 |

A careful computation of the combined wealth of the Astor family gives the total as set forth. Enormous as the amount is the fortune is yearly increasing at a rapid rate, and in a quarter of a century will doubtless be twice as large.

William Waldorf Astor is the chief possessor of this wealth, and is by all

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

odds the richest man in the world.

The popular impression which has grown up during the past few years that Mr. William Rockefeller's wealth and yearly income exceeded that of Mr. Astor is not correct.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, John D. Rockefeller and all the other multi-millionaires of the metropolis are far behind the head of the Astor family in riches.

The great bulk of the Astor wealth is invested in lands and houses. It is a fair estimate to say that the return in interest on the entire property is at the rate of 6 per cent.

At this rate the income of William Waldorf Astor would be $2,125,000 a year. Each month he would receive $761,250. At the end of each week he could draw for $175,673.

The income would amount to $25,027 per day, $1,042.81 every hour, $17.38 each minute, and 20 cents a second.

If Mr. Astor's fortune were in $1 bills, it would cover a space 5,604 acres in extent. If the bills were stretched out, end to end, they would reach 17,755 miles.

That William Waldorf Astor will be a billionaire, and the only one in the country, if he lives the allotted span of life, is not improbable.

While the will of the late William

THE LATE WILLIAM ASTOR.

Astor has not been made public it is understood that the bulk of his fortune goes to John Jacob. The amount is about $47,000,000.

Some doubt has been felt as to whether Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton is to receive as much of her father's estate as her sisters. It can be said, on the best authority, that Mrs. Drayton is given $2,000,000, and a similar sum is given to Mrs. Roosevelt Roosevelt and Mrs. Orme Wilson, her sisters.

Mr. Astor had the utmost confidence in Mrs. Drayton's innocence of wrong, and he never for a moment thought of cutting his favorite daughter off with a shilling, as it was rumored he intended doing.

Besides the $2,000,000 each of Mr. Astor's daughters was given $600,000 at her marriage.

Mrs. William Astor has an income of $300,000 a year and also a fortune in her

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR.

own right. Her possessions are about $2,000,000. At her death her income goes to her son.

John Jacob Astor, now the head of this branch of the family, is not yet 30 years of age. He is good-natured and democratic, and is of a sport-loving disposition. He is a good rider, an excellent shot, and is fond of all sorts of outdoor sport. He has not yet shown any decided talent for business, and seems rather to care for spending money than for gathering it.

The Astors have always clung to real estate as being the safest and most profitable form of investment.

Mr. Astor says that money invested in lands and houses is easiest to look after, and safest. He believes in consolidating the vast wealth of the family into one channel, if possible.

About $1,000,000 in cash and negotiable paper is constantly at the use of the Astors. The yearly expenses of all the members combined foots up that amount easily. A summary of their investments is as follows, as near as can be learned from authoritative sources:

THE ASTOR INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate | $173,000,000 |
| Stocks and bonds | 20,000,000 |
| Diamonds, jewelry, etc | 1,000,000 |
| Cash on hand | 1,000,000 |
| | $205,000,00 |

A provision in every lease is that the ground shall revert to the Astors at its expiration. In this way the lands have

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

been greatly improved without any expense to the Astors.

The diamonds and jewelry owned by Mrs. William Astor and other ladies of the Astor family are well known the world over. Combined, their cost is believed to have been a million dollars. The largest collection of diamonds in the United States is that of Mrs. William Astor.

When she attended the wedding of her son, John Jacob, to Miss Ava Willing, at Philadelphia, a year and a half ago, Mrs. Astor wore diamonds the value of which was estimated at $350,000.

William Waldorf is in the prime of life. He is just a trifle over 40 years of age and is in excellent health. Of late he has grown somewhat stout. He wears gold-rimmed eye-glasses that give him a studious look.

Mr. Astor lives in an unpretentious brick house of four stories in Thirty-third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. He is about to erect a magnificent house on Fifth avenue, near Central Park.

The Astors are men of good habits. They go to church regularly and are known to give away large sums in charity. It is said that they never use tobacco and are sparing drinkers of wine.

# Recent Literature.

**Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade's Book Table.**

A book recently published by Harper & Brothers, New York City, is entitled "The Kansas Conflict," and its author is Charles Robinson. This volume gives the historic facts about this beginning of the mighty struggle that came afterwards. The author is one who possessed the highest qualifications for a work of this kind in every way. He was the chosen leader of the New England Emigrant Aid company and entered upon his work in Kansas early in 1855. The book cannot fail to interest students of history. It contains nearly 500 pages, and is fair and open in its criticism of men and things.

The same publishers issue "Concerning All of Us," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and a charming little book of essays it is, some of them satirizing in a most gentle way modern manners.

The Harpers also give us "A Capillary Crime and Other Stories," by Mr. Frank D. Millet, whose methods in story-telling are "gloomy and peculiar," though fascinating. The volume contains six romantic tales and an epilogue.

"Van Bibber and Others," by Richard Harding Davis, brings us back from romance to real life; that is, the real life of the drawing rooms and streets of New York. This volume includes the best work that Mr. Davis has yet published; it is one of the best volumes of short stories produced of late. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York city.

"Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" is a story told by Mrs. W. K. Clifford by means of letters, a difficult form of narration, yet one which has been quite well accomplished here. Harper and Brothers, New York city.

The Harpers also publish a very pretty edition of that favorite story of William Black's, "A Princess of Thule," which is full of beauty, and one of the best of the author's. It needs no commendation to the public.

"The House Comfortable," by Agnes Bailey Ormsbee, is a charmingly written description of ways and means to make the most of a home when there is a small amount of money to work with. Harper and Brothers, New York.

"Tales of a Time and Place" is a collection of stories from the ready pen of Grace King. They are four in number with the following titles: "Bayou L'Ombre"; "Bonne Maman"; "Madrilene; or, the Festival of the Dead"; and "The Christmas Story of a Little Church." They are very charming. The volume comes from the publishing house of the Harpers.

In "San Salvador," Mary Agnes Tincker takes us into an ideal country, the city of the Holy King, where heaven is almost reproduced on earth, and where religion, deprived of nearly all outward forms and ceremonies, is practiced in a manner which the author evidently believes is the true meaning of Christianity in the conduct of daily life. The volume is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

—Blood poisoned by diphtheria, the Grip, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., is made pure and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## A STUNNING PARIS COSTUME.

**Curious for Its Color Combination and Its Effective Model.**

A stylish spring costume, bearing the unmistakable Paris stamp in its daring and novel color combination, is of light gray wool with a raised cord or plait of green. The skirt, cut on the cross and untrimmed, opens on the left side over a panel of vivid green velvet, and revers of the velvet with a broad rolling collar at the back decorate the waist. A full, soft vest of pale blue chiffon, crossed with a diagonal band of cream lace add finished at the edge with a broad frill of the lace, falls in a pretty, careless fashion below the waist line on one side and just over the bust on the other side. Over this is a folded belt of velvet clasped

with a large double buckle of Rhine stones. The deep gauntlet cuffs are of velvet crossed with diagonal bands of blue material, with small Rhine stone buckles on the outside of the arm, and have broad lace ruffles falling over the hand. The bonnet is of blue, with upstanding wings of lace and a buckle of the Rhine stones.

Tan, with brown and yellow in combination, is very effective made up after this model, or blue, with black and cream white, may be chosen with confidence as to the result.

## THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

**How it Was Divided and How it is Growing.**

William H. Vanderbilt's will divided, according to the authoritative estimate made at the time it was offered for probate, $200,000,000. The bulk of the fortune went to the two eldest sons, Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. There have been some additions, outside of the increase by interest, so that the fortunes of the individual members of the family now stand as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornelius Vanderbilt | $90,000,000 |
| William K. Vanderbilt | 80,000,000 |
| Frederick W. Vanderbilt | 17,000,000 |
| George W. Vanderbilt | 18,000,000 |
| Mrs. Elliott F. Shephard | 13,000,000 |
| Mrs. William D. Sloane | 13,000,000 |
| Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly | 13,000,000 |
| Mrs. W. Seward Webb | 13,000,000 |
| Total | $264,000,000 |

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's name does not appear in this list because there was no bequest to her beyond the use of the mansion in which she lives and an annuity of $200,000. The progress of time will enhance the combined Vanderbilt wealth as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $268,852,000 |
| Five years | 325,150,000 |
| Ten years | 418,179,000 |
| Twenty-five years | 572,391,000 |

William H. Vanderbilt provided his sons and daughters with handsome houses when they married. George W. Vanderbilt is the only unmarried member of the family. The great Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street eventually falls to him. He is not yet 30.

### On Historic Ground.

Baltimore Sun.

A remarkable fact is that the new Memphis bridge is pitched at the exact point where, in May, 1541, Hernando De Soto, with his band of fearless followers pushing west ward, first sighted the Father of Waters and set up a sort of military post. The excavations for the immense abutments on the eastern banks at Chisca Mound have disclosed a number of rude warlike implements used by these Spaniards.

### Nothing Worked.

Ted—He's full of impracticable ideas.

Ned—I should say he was. The only one of his schemes that didn't go up was a flying machine.—[N. Y. Sun.

# SPRING DEATH-TRAPS.

**Where They are Set and How They are Sprung.**

**Some Good Common Sense Advice Which is Specially Timely Just Now.**

Chicago Globe.

"The greatest death-trap known to mortals is the warm spring day. On such a day the unwary victims are drawn from their shelter by thousands, and without the usual precautions against taking cold. It is at such times that the grip-car, the open window, the draughty doorway, all get in their deadly work. Overcoats are carelessly laid aside, woolen underwear shed for cotton, socks reduced in weight, and overshoes of every description kicked into corners. As a consequence, the death-trap of a warm Spring day gets in its work and undertakers thrive. Two years of the prevalent grip have doubtless weakened the human race on two continents, and this fact renders unusual precautions a double necessity in the transition from a cold to a warm season.

"A cold fastened on the human being means sickness, and possible death, not even the strongest being exempt from the dreaded congestion. Hence the danger of a warm Spring day should ever be borne in mind, and no one should find himself far removed from the source of supplies in the way of wraps when the death-trap is sprung, perchance, by the 'sudden change' with which a warm day in April is almost inevitably visited. A sudden chill strikes the system. The pores are quietly closed. The person becomes feverish, and all the work of the body is thrown upon the kidneys and liver. What naturally should be done then to counteract this usual effect? Manifestly assist the kidneys and liver; tone up the system. How?

"There never has been but one certain, one infallible way by which this could be done, and this is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, the great natural medicine, which has accomplished so much, is deservedly so popular, and is doing so great a work to-day. Read what Dr. Albert W. Hendricks, of West Philadelphia Pa., says:

"In Warner's Safe Cure the profession have an article greatly needed. I have successfully treated cases of Bright's disease and diseases to which the female sex is subject with it, and I cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and other difficulties."

Scores of other eminent physicians have asserted the same thing, and this great remedy is more extensively used to-day than any other known preparation, and owes its popularity wholly to its great merit.

## COWBOY SPORTS.

**Contests of Skill That Are Held by the Champions of Rival Ranches.**

Even the festive cowboy has his hours of relaxation, although perchance his more civilized fellows of "the states" would pronounce the same fraught with danger and replete with a malicious intention to do "great bodily harm" to the participants, says the St. Louis *Republic*. But among the legitimate sports in which the cowboys are prone to indulge, aside from the not infrequent intervals

when they reach a town and ride around yelling like Comanches and chasing all law-abiding citizens into their subcellars during their visitations, may be mentioned their occasional contests of skill at riding, shooting and roping steers, got up between the ranchmen of rival camps.

A certain curly-haired, spectacled lawyer of staid demeanor yesterday described such a scene in which he had participated in a certain sense, under conditions that the local scribe was not to mention his name.

"It was about five years ago," he began, "when I was roughing it on Morgan Hill's ranch—a little patch of some 20,000 acres—about sixteen miles out from San Jose. Mine host's outfit of ranchemen were exclusively Mexican, and an intense albeit a friendly rivalry, for a wonder, existed between them and the American cowboys of a neighboring ranch. One Sunday morning our boys and their neighbors of the states met at a saloon at Madrone station, and, as usual, loud boastings were heard on each side as to their superiority in all that the cowboy holds dear, namely, riding, shooting and dexterity in wielding the lasso. A match was finally agreed upon between one Lucas Padrone of our camp and a picked man from the American camp for a contest of skill on the points of riding and shooting. Our Mexicans put up as wagers everything they had except their prospective chances of escaping purgatory; that is to say, their loose coin, blankets, lariats, bridles, saddles, 'real—genuine Mexican plugs, as Mark Twain would style them, and all. The American boys saw the game and cheerfully raid them to the extent of all their worldly possessions. One Mexican put up his silver-mounted revolver and favorite bridle with me for enough coins of the realm to stake all on Padrone.

"Of course, I was glad to see the contest, and also am rejoiced to say that the champion from our ranch came out victorious. The first test was to ride around a post about 8x8 inches on the circumference of a 40-foot circle, and to girdle the aforesaid post with balls from a revolver. Padrone won both the dress and the match, averaging at least twenty balls out of the 50 shots allowed. He won the second contest also, in fancy riding, but this was due in the main to the superior intelligence and training of his pony, a little bay and white broncho, which appeared as meek as Moses, but which had the temper of the devil when aroused by its master. It really came up to the ideal of the 'cowboy's pony,' and was able to 'wheel on a quarter.' This contest embraced seemingly marvelous feats of horsemanship, such as the picking up of handkerchiefs or small coins while galloping at full speed, the vaulting in and out of the saddle and many other maneuvers—common enough in the West, but which would be worth a small fortune to a performer in a circus doing the 'effete East.'"

### Oil Calming Turbulent Waves.

The German sailboat Jullo Theodore met with terrible weather near Cape Horn. Both wind and waves were so violent as to make the vessel nearly unmanageable. The captain determined to use oil, although previous experiments with it had failed to give very good results. He had tried all the patent instruments for giving out oil, but none of them had acted satisfactorily. So he tried another way. He had the pipes of the closets in the forepart of the vessel stopped up with oakum, and then filled the closets with oil, which percolated slowly through the oakum and reached the surface of the water slowly and in very small quantities at a time. The effect thus produced was almost miraculous. Turbulent as the sea was all around, it was so quiet in the immediate vicinity of the bark that hardly any seas broke over the vessel, and but little water was shipped.

### How Long Should a Child Sleep?

An eminent German doctor says a child of eight years needs a least ten or eleven hours of sleep. He believes that up to twenty a youth needs nine hours of sleep, and an adult should have eight or nine. With insufficient sleep the nervous system, and brain especially, not resting enough, and ceasing to work normally, develop exhaustion and excitability, gradually taking the place of love of work, general well being, and the spirit of action.

# Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address. The name will not be published.

2.—Send only one question at a time, if you expect full replies. If more than one, they *must* be on the same general subject, not on different ones.

3.—Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

4.—Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

5.—Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

6.—No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

### *Finding the Day of the Week.*

J. J. C., Sandusky, O., asks: "What day of the week did July 9, 1845, and June 1, 1868, come on?" We give a rule for the finding the day of the week for any date of the present century—that is, from 1801 to 1900. Here it is:

Divide the year (omitting the century) by 4, adding the quotient and dropping the remainder. To this add the day of the month and its proper complement from the following table. Divide the sum total by 7, and the remainder will be the day of the week, counting Sunday the first. If there be no remainder the answer will be Saturday.

Following are the complements of the months:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 3 | June | 0 |
| In leap year | 2 | July | 2 |
| February | 6 | August | 5 |
| In leap year | 5 | September | 1 |
| March | 6 | October | 3 |
| April | 6 | November | 6 |
| May | 4 | December | 1 |

Here is the process for the two dates asked for:

July 9, 1845: Take the last two figures, 45; divide by 4, and you have 11 (dropping the remainder); the day of the month is 9; the complement for July is 2. Adding these (45 plus 11, plus 9, plus 2) and you have 67; divide this by 7, and you have 9 for a quotient and a remainder of 4—and the fourth day of the week is Wednesday; hence July 9, 1845, was Wednesday.

June 1, 1868: Divide 68 by 4, and you have 17; the day of the month is 1; the complement for June is nothing—0; add 68, 17, 1 and 0, and you have 86; divide by 7, and you have 2 remainder; the second day of the week is Monday. Hence June 1, 1868, was Monday.

This is really a very simple thing, and perhaps some one will be interested to know the reason for this method. To divide the year by 4 to find how many days there have been during the century caused by leap year, and add the quotient to it, as every additional year brings that same day later in the week than in the previous year. After adding the day of the week, you add the complement, which is obtained in the following manner: January 1, 1800, fell upon Wednesday, the fourth day of the week. Between January 1 and the fourth day of the week there is a difference of three, which you supply, thus obtaining the complement for January. To obtain that of any subsequent month add the days in the previous month and its complement, dividing by seven, and the remainder will be the answer; or if be contained an even number of times it will have no complement. February 29 compensates for one dropped from both January and February in leap year. These complements are good for only this century. If the date occurs in 1900 add the complement for that century, which is 2; if in the next century or 1900 add 5.

### *Pension Questions.*

E. V. H., Ashtabula, O.: The Question Bureau made no such statement.

J. R., Norwalk, Cala.: Inmates of National Soldiers' homes are not deprived of their pensions.

L. L. Y., Collinville: When a pension claim is filed, the number of the claim is sent to the claimant and to the agent at the same time.

G. S. B., Van Alstyne, Tex.: In the case you mention, he can get a re-hearing by showing that he was not fairly treated.

H. J. A., Montrose, Iowa: We do not know. Write to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

L. A. M., Jasper, Mich.: A widow can not sign her dead husband's voucher. It has to be re-filed by the Secretary of the Interior.

S. S., Givens, Tenn.: When a soldier charged with desertion has the charge removed and his standing restored, he is entitled only to the bounty that had accrued at the time his alleged desertion took place.

G. L. F., Tompkins, Mich.: Your letter was answered by an agent to whom we handed it.

J. H. S., Roslyn, Wash.: 1.—Pairing for absolute deafness in one ear, and severe in other, $22 per month. 2, 3.—Rating for blindness of one eye and partial in other, $17 to $30 per month, owing to the severity of the case. 4.—The limit for total deafness is $30 per month; for total loss of sight, $72.

W. F. D., Harlan, Iowa: If the father died of wounds or disease contracted in the service, the son is entitled to $2 per month from his father's death until he was 16 years old.

### *The Price of Silver.*

J. H. S., Folsomville, Ind., asks: "What causes the difference in the price of silver in the United States and in Great Britain? For instance in the WEEKLY BLADE of April 7, it is quoted at 79.5 cents in London, (or 39d), and 85½ cents in New York."

The reason is, speculation in silver in New York. When the silver bill of 1890 was before Congress, and its passage foreseen, the New York Stock Exchange listed silver. Several millions of silver bullion were deposited in one of the New York banks, which issued certificates of deposit. These certificates are discounted in on the Exchange. The amount of the silver thus represented by certificates of deposit, on April 29, was 2,353,283 ounces.

### *East Tennessee.*

G., East Tennessee, asks: "What is necessary for East Tennessee to do to become a state?"

The constitution of the United States, Article 4, Section 3, clause 1 says, "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state." Hence it is impossible, we think, for Tennessee to be divided into two states. But if it can constitutionally be done, the first step would be to have the legislature of Tennessee act on the matter, and give its consent to the division.

### *Everlasting Paste.*

L. A. B., Fairfield, Iowa: Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water; when cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, carefully beating up all lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered resin. Pour on the mixture a teacupful of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick, pour into an earthen jar. Cover and keep in cool place. When needed for use take some from the stock and soften with warm water. Paste thus prepared may be made more pleasant by adding oil of cloves, and it has been known to keep good at least twelve months.

**Dep. Sheriff Wheeler**

**Does Not Care to Live**

If He Cannot Have

**HOOD'S**

**Sarsaparilla**

It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler of Winooski Falls, the efficient Deputy Sheriff of Burlington county. He says: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost

**$10.00 a Bottle**

I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I don't think I *could* live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damned with

**Sciatic Rheumatism**

r if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into that one. I took about everything man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

I have taken it now pretty regularly for ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsaparilla," R. D. WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Winooski Falls, Vt.

**Hood's Pills** Cure **Liver Ills**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### *Federalists and Whigs.*

M. D. M., Happy Land, Ala.: The Federal party was the name given, in 1787 and thereafter, to those who were in favor of the adoption of the present constitution of the United States. After the constitution was adopted, the name continued to be applied to those who favored a protective tariff, building up an army and navy, and giving proper strength to the federal government. Washington was a Federalist. The Whig party favored protection and internal improvements, and favored keeping the slavery question out of politics.

### *Origin of the Negro.*

R. M., Zela, W. Va.: The origin of the black race, or any other race of men, is unknown to science. The monuments of Egypt have sculptured representations of negroes, with the exact racial characteristics of to-day—thick lips, flat noses, woolly hair, flat feet, etc.—which show that the negro race was the same 4,000 years ago as it is to-day. The Biblical idea is that they are the descendants of Ham.

### *People of Morocco.*

S. J. G., Washington, Ind.: The people of Morocco consist of five races—Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Jews and negroes. The Berbers are the native race, finely built physically, noted for their courage, and make fine warriors. The Moors are a hybrid race, descended from those who were driven from Spain. They are generally effeminate, intriguing and given to pleasure. In youth they are slender, but become very corpulent in later life.

### *Miscellaneous.*

M. L. F., Abingdon, Ill.: We have lost the formula.

G. A. S., Byrdstown, Tenn.: Thomas A. Hendricks was always a Democrat.

E. V. M., Lloydsville, O.: The letters "ss" are not a abbreviation of the Latin word *scilicet*, which means "namely."

J. A. B., Durango, Colo.: Write a statement of the facts to your Representative in Congress, and have him see the Postmaster General.

A. W. F., Ward, S. D.: Public lands are surveyed both east and west from the meridians. Complete information about sending full name if you want answers.

J. L. B., Wasco, Ore.: So far as we can learn, there are no British settlements in New Guinea. The Dutch own a portion of the island with settlements on the northwestern shore.

M. A. F., Loup City, Neb.: If a number of THE BLADE fails to arrive, drop us a postal card *at once*, giving the date of the missing number, and we will send another. If you delay, we may be out of the number ourselves.

W. E., Concordia, Kan.: Wheat in England is sold by the quarter, being of 480 pounds. This is 8 of our bushels of 60 pounds each, and that is what we mean in the note at the head of the British grain trade in our market column.

G. S. W., Ft. Smith, Ark.: For documents on the tariff, write to the American Protective Tariff League, No. 135 West 23d street, New York; and to Thos. H. McKee, No. 600 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention THE BLADE when you write.

G. H. M., Le Roy, Iowa: If you mean a rifle, the arm of greatest power is the Mannlicher rifle, the new arm of the German troops. It fires a steel bolt, covered with lead or copper; it will drive this through a tree a foot in diameter and kill four men in line behind it; it will penetrate an ordinary brick wall and kill men behind it. Don't ask for answers by mail.

W. F. L., Norwood, N. C., wants to know if it will be possible for a young man to secure any kind of work connected with the World's Fair next year, to enable him to partly pay his expense? We fear not. There are said to be at least 10,000 persons in Chicago seeking employment—men who have already drifted in with the same end in view as our correspondent.

## MADAME ADAM.

**The Journalist and Hostess Well Known in the French Capital.**

Mme. Adam is well known as a journalist and authoress, whose life is devoted to the recognition of obscure but genuine talent, and whose salons are famous for their assemblages of brilliant men and women. Personally Mme. Adam is a charming woman, sweet, cordial, and genial, intensely interested in the great questions of the day, and, like all women who have succeeded in establishing a rendezvous for choice spirits, she has a happy faculty of calling forth the best and brightest thoughts of even the most constrained and silent guest. As an editress of the *Nouvelle*

*Revue* she has had and improved every opportunity to encourage struggling genius, and is now rejoicing over the recent election of Pierre Loti to the academy. Loti's triumph is largely due to her energy and protection, and she takes a natural interest in his welfare. Mme. Adam will be better known to us in her official capacity through the *Light of Paris*, a new English paper which is to be published in Paris by an American lady, assisted by the famous editress of the *Nouvelle Revue*.

## "RAVACHOL,"

**The Central Figure in the Anarchist Movement in Paris.**

Ravachol, whose real name is Francois Claudius Koenigstein, and who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, has played a very important part in the disturbances in Paris. It was he who, with his confreres, Charles Achille Simon and

RAVACHOL.

Joseph Marius Jos. Biala, destroyed the house of Judge Benoit, on the Boulevard St. Germain, by a bomb loaded with 60 dynamite cartridges.

The outrage which led to Ravachol's capture occurred on Sunday evening, March 27th. Ravachol proceeded to the house of M. Bulot and deposited his bomb on the second story landing, from where it worked terrible damage, destroying the building completely. Had it not been for his indiscreet remarks at a restaurant on the Rue Magenta, overheard by a waiter, who immediately informed the Commissary of Police, he might have escaped detection, for his fashionable attire excited no suspicion. The Commissary, M. Dresch, immediately placed him under arrest, and the jury found him guilty, with "extenuating circumstances."

The restaurant where he was captured has since been blown up.

### Want the Tariff Abolished.

Canton Repository.

In 1888 the Democrats shouted, "There is a surplus in the treasury. Reduce the tariff and the revenues." Now they cry, "The surplus in the treasury is exhausted. Reduce the tariff and the revenues." Which means that the principal point with the Democrats is to reduce or abolish the tariff without regard to the needs of the revenue.

# The Farmstead.

### *INFORMATION WANTED.*

***Horse Out of Good Condition.***

B. H., Michigan: The editor cannot give you a correct answer to your question. The fact that your horse looks at his sides a good deal when he is lying down, groans, and is thin in flesh, may indicate three things: If he spreads his hind legs while walking, looks at his sides, and does not urinate properly, he has stone in the bladder. He will look at his sides also if his kidneys are affected, and will do so if he has worms. You are advised to give him 3 drachms of aloes, powdered, and an ounce of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of warm water. When this operates examine the droppings for large or small worms. If his kidneys are involved, you may learn the fact by standing on the chair and pressing your thumbs on the small of his back. If his kidneys are affected, he will flinch. You should not have given him condition powders. Examine him carefully and write again, giving your full name.

***Swelling of Lower Jaw.***

W. F. A., Illinois: Your heifer may have a disease known as putrid sore throat. In this there is swelling as you describe, with weakness and discharge of saliva. The treatment should be chlorate of potash ½ ounce; water 1 pint: mix and give three times a day for three days. If there is diarrhea, give chloride of lime, 2 drachms; prepared chalk, 1 oz.; laudanum, 2 drachms, mix and give in a pint of gruel every three hours. The diarrhea should be checked before administering other medicine. After four or five days, give for a month daily an ounce of hyposulphite of soda. Apply a mustard plaster to the throat. The affected animal should be kept away from other animals of the herd. If there is mould in the fodder, stop feeding it. It is essential that the feed should be of the best.

***Hens Die.***

Mrs. J. H. R., Missouri: Your hens are too fat, and they have died of apoplexy. When you see one that is dizzy or moves around in a circle, pour cold water on her head. The remedy is to give no feed for a day or two, letting the hen pick up whatever worms or other food she can find. Let them have plenty of grass. That you wish to have them you must reduce their feed. Over feeding is as bad as giving too little.

***Peach Trees.***

W. S., Indiana: The favorite soil of the peach is a light, warm, sandy or gravelly loam, in a sunny exposure, free from bleak winds. The trees are generally transplanted at two and three years, and are worn out, cut down and burned at the age of six to twelve years. Plant sixteen to twenty feet apart. The American Pomological society recommends the following varieties. Bergen's yellow—Very large, orange, red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best, but poor bearer. Matures middle of September. Coolidge's favorite—An excellent peach, skin white, delicately mottled with red, flesh pale, juicy and rich; tree vigorous and productive, on account of entire absence of red in the flesh. Middle of September. Old Mixon freestone—Large, greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive. A standard orchard variety. Middle of September. There are so many varieties of the peach that it would not benefit the grower to give the entire list, as many of them are not to be recommended. The editor would be pleased to have some grower give his experience with peach growing, as well as name the varieties he has found best. W. S. has a warm, sandy loam on which he wishes to put out 400 trees.

***Worms in Colt.***

H. D., Indiana: Give colt in soft feed, 1 drachm sulphate of iron daily for three days. Then give 5 ozs. raw linseed oil. Let the colt have a lump of salt at which to lick.

***Received.***

*Poultry Keeper* for April, in enlarged form with new frontispiece. Parkesburg and Philadelphia.

*Pacific Coast Fanciers' Monthly*, San Jose, California.

"Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Agricultural Experiment Station," Amherst, Mass. It shows that the year 1891 was a prosperous one in the history of the station. The amount of work in the field, the farm and the chemical laboratory exhibits a great deal of hard work and careful study, and the results will prove of great benefit to the people of the state named. The question of vegetable physiology have received much attention. The seeding experiment and analyses of plants is an important feature, as is also the field experiment. C. A. Goessman, Ph. D., L. L. D., director and chemist; J. E. Humphrey, S. B., vegetable physiologists, and assistants, have proven themselves in every way capable.

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

***More About Gophers.***

G. E. Bone says he uses a steel trap. "I have caught all I have seen at work. I dig a hole between their mounds, a little deeper than their holes so that the jaws of the trap, when set, will be level with their run. I scrape the hole out large enough for the trap to spring. Be sure and clean out all loose dirt in front of the hole. Before setting trap, rub it with a piece of parsnip, and put a small piece of parsnip in front of the trap."

S. A. Kiersy, who has had much experience catching gophers, says to dig down until you come to the hole of the gopher. Cut an apple into three or four pieces, split each piece open on the back and insert Rough on Rats. Put the apple in the gophers' runway. Cover the hole up. Be careful to get no dirt on the apple.

Mrs. J. F., Iowa, says: Take a sharp stick and prod in the gopher's mound until its hole is found. Dig out the dirt with your hands to the runway, which is one and a half to two feet. The runway is another hole going crosswise to the one leading to the surface. Give plenty of room for trap to spring and place it in the runway, and fasten the chain to the stick on the side of the hole. Make the hole large enough only to admit the trap easily, then cover the hole with an old board. If there is any scent to the board or trap, they will detect it, and stuff the hole full of dirt. Cover the board entirely with earth, especially around the edges. Do not look at the trap until the next morning. Gophers may be shot by opening the hole and waiting patiently for them to come out.

***Large Wing Feathers.***

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD:—Tell Mrs. A. C. Pierson that her Leghorn chickens are not diseased. It is the nature of Leghorn chicks to get large wing feathers very young. I am a breeder of Leghorn fowls and know from whence I speak.—E. U. JACOBS, Kansas.

### The Sworn Tormentors of the Inquisition.

What care they for the groans of the victim as he lay stretched upon the rack? Yet people whose hearts are neither as hard as the nether mill stone, nor whose fortitude is excessive, often have no pity on themselves—voluntarily incur life-long torture by neglect. Rheumatism, the most agonizing and obstinate of complaints, is, perhaps, more frequently neglected in its incipiency than any other, the preliminary twinges being set down to the credit of "a cold in the bones" which will pass away of itself. Singular fatuity—fatal delusion! Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a potent safeguard against the terrible inroads of this insidious and dangerous malady—dangerous because of its proneness to attack the heart, the seat of life. Neuralgia is also effectually counteracted and relieved by the Bitters. Malaria, kidney complaints, debility, indigestion, biliousness, la grippe, loss of appetite and the inability to sleep are among the complaints eradicable with this genial corrective.

### At the Rear.

The iceman now begins to look
With hopefulness toward summer,
And in a measure he concludes
The coalman is a bummer.

# Talmage's Sermon.

TALMAGE ON TWO THINGS NEEDFUL

Indecision is Fatal to Personal Advancement—Daniel and the Lion's Den and the Lesson it Teaches.

Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday, taking for his text Daniel 6, 2: "Daniel Was the First."

Where in romance can you find anything equal to what Daniel was in reality? A young man, far away from home, introduced into the most magnificent and most dissolute palace of all the earth. The king, wishing to make this young man a prodigy in personal appearance, orders his attendants to see that he has plenty of meat and wine, and Daniel refuses these delicacies and insists on a vegetable diet, refusing everything but pulse and water, waving back all the rich viands with a determined, "No; I thank you." He surpasses all the princes in brilliancy. As this sun rises higher and higher in the firmament, it puts out all the stars, and if there is anything the stars hate it is the sun. Daniel becomes so much of a favorite with King Darius that our young hero is promoted to be prime minister or secretary of state—the Frelinghuysen or the Bismarck of the ancients. But no man ever attained such high position without exciting the envy of others. The meanest and wrathiest passion of the soul is jealousy. You see it among all professions and occupations. I am sorry to say you see it as much among clergymen as among other classes of men. It is a passion bitter as hell, and it is immediately recognized, and yet, though it blackens the man who indulges in it, men will kindle this fire which consumes only themselves. There were demagogues in Babylon, who, highly appreciative of their own capacity, doubted the policy of elevating such a young man as Daniel. They said: "Why, we know more than he does. We could manage the public affairs better than he can manage them. The idea of putting Dan in such a place as that." Old Babylon was afraid of young Babylon. They began to plot his ruin. He was an illustrious target. The taller the cedar the more apt to be struck with the lightning. These demagogues asked Darius to make an unalterable decree that any man who within thirty days shall ask a petition of any one except the king shall be put to death. Darius, not mistrusting any foul play, makes such a decree. The demagogues have accomplished their purpose, for they knew that Daniel would not stop sending up petitions to his God, and Daniel, instead of being affrighted by the decree, went three times a day to his house-top for prayer. He is caught in the act. He is condemned to be devoured by the lions. Such a healthy young man will be for the leonine monarchs the best banquet they ever had. By the rough executioners of the law he is hurried away toward the den. I hear the growl of the monsters, and their pawing of the dust, and as their mouth is placed to the ground, the solid earth quakes with their bellow. The door is removed and Daniel shoved into the den, which was all ugliness with fiery eyeballs that seem to roll and soap in the caverns. They approach the defenseless man. Their appetite was sharp with hunger. One stroke of their paw, one crunch of their teeth, and the world have been lifeless. How strange a welcome Daniel receives from the monsters. They fawn about him. They cover his feet with their long mane. They are struck with the lockjaw. That night Daniel's sleep is calm and undisturbed, and his head pillowed on the warm neck of the tamed lions. But King Darius was not so happy. He loved Daniel and he hated the stratagem by which his favorite had been condemned. He paces his palace all night. He cannot sleep. At the least sound he starts and his flesh creeps with horror. A bad conscience will make the bravest man a coward. He watches eagerly for the dawn, which seems so long in tarrying. At the first streak of light, he starts out to find the fate of Daniel. The palace gate opens and jars heavily behind him while yet the city is asleep. He comes to the den. He looks through the crevices but sees nothing. He dare not speak. Expecting the worst, his heart stops. Gathering strength he puts his mouth to the rifts in the rock and cries: "Oh, Daniel, is the God whom you served so continually able to deliver thee from the lions?" An answer comes rolling up out of the deep darkness: "Oh, king, live forever. My God hath sent his angel and hath shut the lions' mouths and they have not hurt me." The young man is brought out, and the demagogues who made the plot are thrown in. But they hardly struck the bottom of the den when their flesh rent, and their bones cracked, and the lion's tooth sprung through the rifts, while the fierce monsters shook the rocks with their terrible roar, announcing to all ages the truth that while God defends his people, the way of the wicked shall perish.

Now, you see from this subject in the eyes of many the greatest offense you can commit is success. Or what crime had this young man been guilty, that he should come under the bitter hatred of the demagogues? Why, he had got to be prime minister of Babylon. That they could not forgive. Behold in this sketch a touch of human nature. As long as poverty pinches you and you run the constant hot race between the gaberdine and the gown, and you have hard work to educate your children, there will be multitudes of men to say: "Poor fellow. He ought to succeed. How sorry I am for him." But, after awhile, you begin to emerge from the darkness. That was a capital investment. You purchased at just the right time. Fortune became good-natured and smiled. You builded your own house. You got for one of the first men on the street. Now, as you pass, a number of those late sympathizers stand on the corner of the street. They scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more money now than they have, and you ought to be scowled at from under the rim of their hats.

Behold in our subject an exhibition of true decision of character. Before Daniel were condemnation and death, if he continued faithful to his religion. Yet, just as before, three times a day he prayed with his face toward Jerusalem. There is nothing more fatal for the religious or worldly advancement than a spirit of indecision. How often youth is almost gone before the individual has determined upon his profession. There are those who for thirty or forty years have accomplished nothing anywhere because they have not felt themselves settled. They have thought of law, of medicine, of merchandise, of mechanism. They have some idea of going West. Perhaps they will go East. Perhaps they won't. They may go North or South. Perhaps they will invest their money in railroads in real estate. Perhaps they won't. They are like a vessel starting from New York harbor, which should one day decide on going to Liverpool, and the next on New Orleans, and the next on Marseilles. How many must have been a long while been out on the great sea of life and they do not know to what port they are destined? It is an everlasting tacking of ship, no headway. The man who has decided to build a house in the Corinthian style and when half way up concludes to make it Doric, and then completes it in Ionic, will have an unseemly pile and be cursed of every man of architecture. Indecision of character, by everything get to be nothing. God wrote in your brain and engraved on your bones what you ought to be. Then be that—nothing more, nothing less. Find out what nature is your success. Every other road is ruin. Having adjusted your compass, go ahead. Set your teeth together. Small difficulties, do not notice. Great difficulties, by God's grace strike them down. Onward! Let cowards skulk. Act you like sons of God. If you want to sail to the land of gold you must double the cape. To usefulness and strong character there is no overland route. You must go by water. Overfly. Most of the way it is either head wind or tempest. Character, like the goldfinch of Tompin, is magnificent when standing firm, but loses all its splendor in flight. There is no such thing as failure to the man who trust in God. Paul got to be an apostle by falling off his horse. Stephen was stoned into heaven. When a young man receives on a religious life, he does not always find it smooth sailing. Old companions laugh and say with sarcastic tone: "He has got to be pious." They go on excursions, but do not go. They make prophesy that his religion will not hold out. They call him "long-faced." They wonder if he is not getting wings. They say sharp things about him for themselves to laugh at. When he passes they grimace and wink and chuckle, and say, loud enough to be heard: "There goes a saint." If you have never seen life as it is, you know not what strength of resolution it often requires for a young man to be a Christian.

Again, let this story of Daniel teach us that the way to future success is through present self-denial. Not only did Daniel snow his willingness for self-restraint by refusing the luxuries of the king's table, but must have denied himself much social enjoyment and sight-seeing, in order to have attained most wonderful proficiency in study. The rush of the chariots under the windows and the sound of mirth that rang out on the air of Babylon would have attracted most young men into the streets and to expensive places of amusement. But Daniel knew that it was only through severity of application he could attain the honorable position for which he was intended. Indeed, you may carry this truth into universal application. The most of those who have succeeded in any profession or occupation have come from the very bottom of the ladder. The brightest day began with the twilight. The admirals who commanded the navies of the world started as cabin boys. The merchant princes whose messengers are ships and whose servants the nation's custom houses, once swept the store and kindled the fires. The orator who lifts up the gates of his soul as Samson carried off the gates of Gaza, once stammered and blushed on the stage of a country school-house.

Again, let the story of Daniel teach us the beauty of that beautiful character which remains unpublished and upright when away from home. Had Daniel, on arriving in Babylon, plunged into every excess, his friends in Jerusalem would never have heard of it. His dissipation and renunciation of religion would not have cast one sorrow on the family hearth where he had lived or the old family Bible which he used to read. But, though far away from home, he knew that God's eye watched him and that was enough. It is not every young man who maintains the same character when absent that was maintained at home. Frederick watching his father's sheep and the fresh crackling rye in the barn is far different from Frederick on the Stock Exchange. How often does the kind, retiring spirit become bold effrontery, and the accommodating, self-sacrificing disposition degenerate into unbridled amusements and debauchery, become a cold and unresponsive selfishness, and economy, wastefulness, and opened-handed charity, tight-fisted stinginess, and the keeping of good hours is changed into midnight revelry. I probably address young men now, distant from their father's house, and others who, still under the parental roof, look forward to a time when they will depart alone to a conflict with this world and among strangers be called to build up character for themselves. Happy for you, oh, young man, if you shall, like Joseph, be the same when living with wicked Pharaoh or with pious Jacob, or Daniel as pure in Babylon as in Jerusalem. There is no passage in man's life for more thrilling interest than the day in which he leaves home and goes off to seek his fortune.

In many a country churchyard is now the grave of some youthful spirit that went away lithe and bounding, but came home diseased and crushed and blasted to disgrace the sepulchre of his fathers. Yet this need not be made. As from the distant hills, rivers find their way through tunnels to great cities, so from far distant points of the country it is necessary that a stream of unscorrupted population shall pour into our great thoroughfares to keep them pure and manage the traffic of the world. Multitudes of such are constantly making their departure from home. To-morrow morning all the thoroughfares leading toward the great cities of our land, on steamboat and rail car there will be young adventurers for the first time speeding away from their homes in order to try their fortunes in town. The Lord stretch forth his arm for the deliverance of those Daniels away down in Babylon. Wherever your lot may be cast—in far inland town or in some great seaport—maintain in your absence the same principles of morals and religion which may have been implanted in your father's house. And while you may feel in your heart and life the advantages of early religious culture, forget not those to whom you are chiefly indebted, and pray that as age comes upon them and the night of death begins to fall on their pathway, the hope of heaven may beam through the darkness, lustrous and steady as the evening star. The Lord forbid that by any conduct we should ever bring disgrace on a father's name, or prove recreant to the love of a mother. The poet did not exaggerate when he exclaimed:

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.


## When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.


## FIRST PICTURE OF GUITEAU.

How an Enterprising Photographer Got a Negative.

"Do you know how the first picture of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was made?" asked Capt. Coleman, of the jail guard, addressing a Washington *Post* reporter. "No? Well, I will tell you. At that time no one but Guiteau's counsel and immediate family were allowed to see him, and it was impossible to obtain a photograph of him from any source whatever. The artists were around as thick as flies about a sugar hogshead trying to get a peep at the culprit, which, by the way, they were unable to do.

"Finally one of the number, more enterprising than his brethren, asked me for a personal description of the prisoner. I sat down and gave him the best description I could. He listened intently to every detail and made numerous inquiries. When I had finished he drew a picture from the verbal description I had given him and submitted the drawing to myself and several of the guards who had frequent intercourse with the assassin. We suggested several changes in the facial lines, etc., which the artist made, and when he had finished the picture was almost as good a likeness of Guiteau as those afterward made from photographs. That is what I call descriptive drawing from memory."

## A Horse that Eats Meat.

William Prettyman, who is a farmer in a small way on the outskirts of Bristol, is the owner of a somewhat ancient horse, of which he is inordinately proud. The first cause of Mr. Prettyman's pride in his steed is that the latter has renounced its fondness for hay and oats and prefers a diet of meat and vegetables, with so little care as to the quality of the strange diet that he can now be kept in good condition at a weekly cost of a trifle over $1, while its regular keep when it fed as other horses do involved the spending of more than twice that amount. Any old vegetables, potato-peelings, turnip-tops, or other dainties are relished by him.


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## The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, or recriminations, or abuse; but we do want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life.

### *In a Different Light.*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—During the first year of the conflict, the war, as those who are conversant with the facts well know, was prosecuted without a definite plan of campaign. At the beginning of 1862, three main points had been decided upon by the Federals, and were thenceforth vigorously prosecuted until the fall of Richmond and Petersburg proclaimed to the world the end of the struggle. To the army of the West, its left at Mill Spring, confronting the Confederate right at Cumberland Gap, had been assigned the duty of cutting the Confederacy in twain. How well that army performed the arduous duty, history will decide.

"A good beginning is half the battle." The first victory of the year, and of our great undertaking, was achieved on the extreme left by troops under that grand old "Rock of Chickamauga," and "sledge of Nashville," and inspired the country with a hope that the result of the impending contest, so auspiciously begun, would retrieve the losses of the preceding year.

The principal object of this letter is to call attention to an unjust omission in the roster of the troops engaged at Mill Spring, as has been given by comrades in writing to the Camp Fire.

Besides those regiments mentioned sometime ago I must add that the 21 Tenn. Inft., also deserves mention. And while my hand is in I desire to correct a generally concurred-in statement, that the Federals made the attack. That Gen. Thomas had moved out near the future battle ground, with the intention of attacking the Confederates, is conceded. But they anticipated him, and moving out under the cover of a pouring rain, attacked him at the break of day. How do I know? Our regiment was "right there," and had to hustle to get dressed and ready for the onslaught. We were subsequently mounted and brigaded with Wolford's 1st Ky. Independent Cav., who were in front on the road on which the Confederates made the attack; and I had it from the lips of one of the two heroic troopers who were the out-post that rainy morning, and were the first to return the fire of the Johnnies, who answered their challenge with an oath, accompanied by a volley, and whose regiment held two Confederate regiments at bay till the Federals could form their lines. Moreover, one of Gen. Zollicoffer's orderlies, Harve Reed, was was with that officer when he rode up so near our lines and was killed, afterwards deserted and joined our regiment, and he told me that he carried the order to move out and attack at day break. I asked Reed whether Zollicoffer rode so near, through the belief, as often claimed, that the Federals were some of his own troops, or to deceive them. He could not answer the question definitely, but said that he could not see how it was possible that the general could have believed the Federals in his immediate front were some of his own troops, though judging from the general's command to the Federals to cease firing it would seem to indicate that he did, or was for the moment demented. Reed said that when his chief fell he wheeled his horse and did not stay to make any investigations or further inquiries, but lying flat on his horse got away from there as fast as possible. As I now remember, our regiment had not drawn their uniforms, and while it was not in Zollicoffer's immediate front, I have often thought that perhaps he had noticed the fact, and concluded the Federals were his own men, though this is not probable. It is one of those hidden mysteries which will in all probability forever remain unsolved. Reed was an intelligent, nice appearing man, and made an excellent soldier. I do not remember what became of him.—H. CHUMLEY, Co. G, 2d Tenn. Inft.

### *At Grenada, Miss.*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—On August 14, 1863, Maj Hudson, in command of seven companies of the 3d Mich. Cav., and accompanied by the 9th Ills. Mounted Inft., marched on Grenada, Miss., there being a force of about 2,000 Confederates at that place belonging to Chalmer's brigade. Just before going into the fight the major made a little speech to the boys. Then we formed our line and advanced through the woods. After going a short distance the enemy gave us a midnight serenade from their six-pound batteries. Capt. D. M. Caldwell and myself were the first to emerge from the woods into the open space between us and the river. As we halted on a large log until the rest of the line came up, a solid ten-pound shot struck the log on which we were seated and gave us a terrible shaking up.

Just then I noticed the gallant 9th a short distance to our right and rear, charging up the railroad track on the double-quick. One of the boys, having more sand than sense, ran down to the river, and while in the act of drinking water, was shot through the head. I think he belonged to the 9th. With our 12-pound howitzers and revolving rifles, we soon dislodged them, crossed the river and got possession of the town. The enemy had run into this place all their rolling stock on three of their principal railroads for safe keeping. It was impossible for us to remove it, owing to the destruction of bridges along the railroad, so it was burned up. A large number of railroad men and some Confederate soldiers were captured. Sixty-four locomotives, more than four hundred passenger and freight cars, machine shops and depots were destroyed by fire; also a quantity of quartermaster and camp supplies.—J. B. STOUFFER, 1st Sergt. Co. L, 3d Mich. V. V. Cav.

### *Two Sides to This.*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—It appears to me unfair and unreasonable that Henry Kirby must needs continue spitting fire in our peaceful circle, and his repeated assertions of alleged cruelty practiced upon rebel prisoners while in Northern confinement, as stated in a recent letter of his in the Camp Fire, can be proved to be without foundation, and that by rebels who were captured and confined in Northern prisons. All the whitewashing Kirby and his friends (?) the rebels can do, will never hide the foul blot from the contemptible gaze of civilized nations, of the inhumanity practiced in Southern prison-pens. I have lived in the South all my life, and I know the situation fully. Kirby doubtless expects to gain favor in the sight of ex-rebels by whom he is surrounded.

All the isolated cases of the so-called cruelties to rebel pisoners that Kirkby can rake up will avail nothing, and he might as well stop firing against his own comrades, and turn his gun in another direction. If Kirby's Southern friends are such magnanimous creatures, why did they shoot that poor boy who, while lying sick in prison, crawled out to the stream of water running through the prison, and in his efforts to get above the filth, reached his cup across the dead line, in order to get water not quite so foul? The poor boy was murdered for trying to get a drink of water to cool his thirst. And why was that other comrade compelled to gnaw the leg bone of a dog, which was found in his pocket after he had died from starvation? Kirby, in order to more firmly establish himself in the favor of his Southern friends, mentions a case or two at Rock Island and Johnson's island, in which he makes an effort to show that cruelty was practiced in Northern prisons, but most miserably fails; especially regarding the so-called "John Calahan," prisoner. Now everybody ought to know that if John Calahan had been a Union man, forced into the rebel army, he would have joined the Union army rather than lay in prison, exposed to all the cruelty which Kirby would have us believe was practiced there. And the more unreasonable does this appear when one considers that Calahan had, according to Kirby's statements, gained the confidence of the officers in charge of the prison. The unreasonableness of Kirby's statements is plain, and if he fails as completely in working himself into the favor of those by whom he is surrounded, I would advise him to take down his sign and go to Africa or some place where the inhabitants never heard of the war we had among ourselves.—J. G.

### *Inspected Prison Mail.*

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—"Johnny Reb" seems to slightly doubt the truthfulness of my statement that two men were killed at one time at Rock Island, Ills. The circumstance was fixed forever in my mind by the following attendant facts. I was at the time under Lieut. Layton, (commissary of the prison) inspecting the prison mail. Our office was separated from the post inspector general's office by a loose board partition. All that passed in his office could be heard in ours, the same as if it had been all one room.

One day shortly after these three men were killed, we heard a negro in the inspector general's office, and in a few minutes Lieut. Shallop, inspector general, began:

"What is your name?"
"Bill, sah."
"Bill what?" said the lieutenant.
"No, sah; jist Bill."
"Bill is the nickname for William; your name is William," explained the inspector general.
"I 'spects it is," came the reply.
"What is your other name?"
"I'se done got no other name."
"I mean, what is your Christian name?"
"I don't make no perfession, sah. I 'spects I ought to, but I never did belong to no church."
"What is your family name?"
"Lord bless ye! I'se done got no family! I never was married!"

At this stage the inspector's mail would have hardly borne inspection. That officer began rapping on partition and calling to us: "If you fresh gentlemen in there will only keep quiet, I will be obliged." Then the examination proceeded.

"What name are you called in your company?"
"Jist Bill, sah; nothing but Bill."
"Does your orderly call you Bill when he calls the roll?"
"No, sah. The orderly calls me Collins at roll call; but he calls me Bill the rest of the time."
"William Collins! What company do you belong to?"
"Co. G."
"What regiment?"
"The 108th Kentucky."
"Colored!"
"Yes, sah; we's the colored troops."
"Was you on guard on August 23?"
"I 'spects I was."
"On what relief?"
"I don't know, sah."
"What relief did you go on when you got to the guard house; or did some one else go on before you?"
"Dennis went on first; when he came off I went on."
"Then you were on the second relief, were you?"
"I 'spects I was."
"Did anything unusual occur while you were on guard that day?"
"No, sah."
"Did you hear any firing that day?"
"Yes, sah."
"Was not that something unusual?"
"Yes, sah; I 'spects it was."

And so it went on to the end. When all was over, the inspector general came into our room, took me by the top of the head, and giving me a shake, saying, "The intelligent African" he passed out.

And thus the circumstance of the killing became fixed in my memory, as Canada's height is in Johnny Reb's. I do not remember many things that never happened, but I forget many events that did, and sometimes I forget when I have good reason to remember. The escape of Joe Richards, for instance. Johnny does not know some things about that escape which I can tell him. He knows there were guards at the gate that were relieved regularly, as other guards were. I was one of the detail for that duty under Sergt. Joseph Bates. I went on post at 9 o'clock p. m., and had arranged with the other two guards to hold the post until 3 a. m. Then they held it until "guard mount," and they were relieved. I was on post, sitting by the window overlooking the gate, a few nights after "J. R." escaped. I think it was about 11 o'clock when I saw the shadow of the peak of a cap come out in the light of an old reflector, and as I got up to see who was creeping around so quietly, the lieutenant colonel, provost marshal, stepped out of the shadow and waved his hand for me to sit down. I went to the door and he said, "I was merely seeing if you were asleep."

The next day Sergt. Bates told me of Joe Richard's escape, and that the colonel had thought I must have been asleep, as Joe went out while I was on duty. Can Johnny Reb tell me the name of that lieutenant colonel—the one with the dark auburn hair, heavy mustache and Irish brogue?—HENRY KIRBY, Co. H, 93d Ills. Inft.

### *Stray Shots.*

H. Chumley:—Your "Mill Spring" letter appears this week. The editor has never seen your "Lincoln-Johnson" letter, but has the "Tar Heel Gawk," as stated.

Comrade Daniel W. Welch was a member of Co. B, 34th Ills. Vol. Inft., and was mustered in at Camp Butler, near Springfield. His regiment, the 34th, was hard core for reunion, and he would be glad to hear from others who belonged to the 34th, through the Camp Fire.

Corporal Pat, 15th Ind. Artv, writes: —"At Harper's Ferry, Va., when W. W. Miles made such a disgraceful surrender, we were permitted to retain many articles. Peter Crawford hung onto an old, time-worn fiddle. The rebs had never heard that good old tune, 'John Brown's Body,' enough to become acquainted with it. The rebs wished to display their strength as much as possible, so they opened ranks through one of their corps, for us to march through. Peter tuned up the old fiddle and played the old-time strains as we marched through their lines, from one end to the other."


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## The Sunday School.

### Daniel and His Companions.

LESSON VIII. SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1892.

Golden Text:—Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank.—Dan. 1:8.

LESSON TEXT.
(Dan. 1:8-21.)

8. But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself.
9. Now God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love with the prince of the eunuchs.
10. And the prince of the eunuchs said unto Daniel, I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink: for why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? then shall ye make me endanger my head to the king.
11. Then said Daniel to Melzar, whom the prince of the eunuchs had set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah,
12. Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink.
13. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the children that eat of the portion of the king's meat: and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.
14. So he consented to them in this matter, and proved them ten days.
15. And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the king's meat.
16. Thus Melzar took away the portion of their meat, and the wine that they should drink; and gave them pulse.
17. As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom: and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.
18. Now at the end of the days that the king had said he should bring them in, then the prince of eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.
19. And the king communed with them; and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah: therefore stood they before the king.
20. And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm.
21. And Daniel continued even unto the first year of king Cyrus.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank (v. 8). It requires character in a young man to recognize the fact that what is fashionable and stylish is not necessarily pure or praiseworthy. Most young men are disposed to think that it is safe to follow the example of the "upper ten" in the community, in matters of food and drink and dress and speech and occupation and amusement. But now and then a young man or a young woman is strong enough and true enough to say, "I will not defile myself by what I eat, or drink, or wear, or do, even if the kings and queens of fashion say it is the proper thing to do." Such a person is a person of mark and of power, in Babylon or in Philadelphia; and a few more persons of that sort would make the world feel their influence for good.

God made Daniel to find favor and compassion in the sight of the prince of the eunuchs (v. 9.) A young man doesn't necessarily lose the respect and favor of those who are over him by having principle and adhering to it. Personal integrity is not likely to make its possessor distrusted by those whose highest interests are linked with his. Right doing improves a young man's personal attractiveness, and personal attractiveness is never a barrier to popularity or success. Even if a young man were to lose favor by doing well, he were better for him to fail in that and true; but in the long run there is no surer way of winning respect and confidence than by deserving them.

I fear my Lord the king; for why should he see your faces worse liking than the youths which are of your own age? (v. 10.) How many good, conscientious souls there are, who honestly fear that a pure-minded young man will suffer in one way or another by his austerniousness, or his regularity or his simple tastes! They are sure that he would be the gainer by a richer diet, or more stimulating drinks, or livelier occupations, or less continuous devotion to work or study. No young man, or older one, pursues the even tenor of his sensible way, in exceptional fidelity to the laws of health, without being constantly warned against his danger of deterioration, or physical and mental ruin, by doing what he knows to be every way best for him. Wherever there is a young Daniel with his face set to the right, there are sure to be mistaken though well-meaning friends to protest against his course, as sure to prove injurious to him.

Prove thy servants, I beseech thee, ten days; and let them give us pulse to eat, and water to drink. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee, and the countenance of the youths that eat of the king's meat; and as thou seest, deal with thy servants (vs. 12, 13). Actual experiment is better than arguing. If a young man be told that beer is healthfully nutshing, let him compare the face of a regular beer drinker (to say nothing of his breath) with the man who lets that swash entirely alone. If arguments be offered to show him that wine is better than water or milk at home or abroad, let him learn a lesson from the nerve-excitability of the man who takes wine freely, in contrast with the man who contents himself with nature's beverages. Apart from mere theorizing on this question, let him study the facts in the case, and then draw his own conclusions.

And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer, and they were fatter [or, in better condition] in flesh, than all the youths which did eat of the king's meat (v. 15). Why, of course, that was so! Who doubts that abstinence from alcoholic stimulants secures a better physical condition than indulgence in such stimulants can give? In the case of these Hebrew youth, the objection to the king's food and drink was that these things were connected with idol worship, rather than that they contained alcohol; but, apart from that question, it was found in their case, as it is found in every similar case, that the man who would have his body at its best, for looks or for service, does well to let liquor alone. The test of experience, from the days of Samson to those of John L. Sullivan, has been unvarying in this direction. Some weak-kneed preacher, or blear-eyed dude, or rednosed nigh liver, may insist upon it that "moderation in the use of God's gifts is better than abstinence;" but if a young man be in training for a boat race, for a foot ball game, or for a boxing match, his professional trainer will say to him, in substance: "Let liquor alone, if you would be at your best in this contest; for he that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things, and, in the matter of liquors, temperance is abstinence. Meanwhile, every man who has "put his money up" on this issue will cry out to his favorite athlete, "Dare to be a Daniel." Whoever really "means business" in a flesh and blood struggle, knows and says that total abstinence is the only safety.

Now as for these four youths, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom. And in every matter of wisdom and understanding, concerning which the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters that were in all his realm (vs. 17-20). All mental and spiritual power is from God, and personal integrity and fidelity such as were shown in the conduct of these Hebrew youths are essential to the best use of such power. Moreover, a clear brain and an unclouded mind are possible in abstinence, as they are not to one who is, in any measure, under the influence of alcoholic stimulants. What railroad corporation would prefer moderate drinkers to abstainers for engine-drivers and signal men? Who would not be glad that the man at the wheel on shipboard in a stormy night, or the driver of a stage coach on a mountain road, or the apothecary's prescription clerk compounding poisons, or the operating surgeon in a critical case, or the judge on the bench giving an important decision, was not only sober, but abstinent? Moderate drinking has its plausible arguments in theory; but when it comes to a practical matter, in the realm of body or of mind, total abstinence is always better, as every intelligent and fair-minded man must admit.—[H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.


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## A CHURCH BUILT IN 1632.

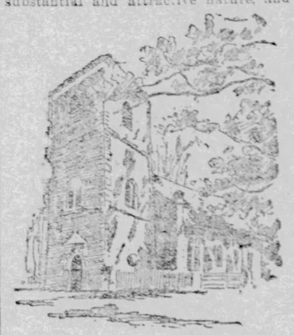
Virginia Presents Its Claim to the Oldest House in the United States

A gentleman living in Norfolk, Va., writes as follows to the New York *Press:* "Some time ago I saw an interesting article in the *Sunday Press* describing the oldest meeting house in the United States. It was said to have been built in 1638 in Connecticut.

"The church of which I send you a photograph was erected here in 1632. The date of its erection was cut into the hard, old bricks at two different points. It was the second church built in Virginia. The first one, that at Jamestown, has long since gone to ruin. This building is without doubt the oldest church building in America erected by English speaking people.

"The size is 30x50 feet, and the tower 50 feet tall. The walls are thick, in good condition; the brick and mortar are so firmly joined together as to defy separation without breaking the brick. The oldest well-defined grave in the churchyard is that of Gen. Joseph Bridger, who died in 1686, and whose father built the church, which has withstood the ravages of three wars—the revolution, the war of 1812, and the struggle of 1861.

"Three times it has been reroofed, and it is now undergoing repairs of a very substantial and attractive nature, and



THE OLD CHURCH AS IT IS TO-DAY.

bids fair to be useful as a church for the next three centuries. Memorial windows have been constructed for it in England, and when again in shape to use, it will present a very attractive appearance.

"In this connection the fact is interesting that the present county clerk of Isle of Wight county, the same county in which the old church is located, is the third or fourth of his line that have held that same office in a continuous line of succession since the meeting, during the Revolutionary struggle, when the then incumbent left the office and joined the royalist army to fight against his country.

"We therefore claim for Isle of Wight county, Va., not only the oldest house in America built by English people, but the longest and most continuous office holding family in the United States."


## A CORNER IN STUMPS.

Throughout the state he journeyed late—
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But still he went a-crying and buying all the stumps;
Through all the fields, by day and night, he went it like a fiend,
And when a good stump struck his sight he bought it straight for cash.

And much the people marveled, but soon
His motive was clear—
The campaign struck the country and the orators—the air;
And "Stumps for Sale!" that told the tale;
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—[Atlanta Constitution.

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## IN THE NIGHT.

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"A POLITICAL JUNO,"

written by WM. H. BISHOP, and it will prove, we are sure, a very interesting one. The scene is laid in Ohio; the time, before and during the great McKinley gubernatorial campaign of last year. There is enough of a great political campaign faithfully mirrored in it to give it zest, and it is introduced through the heroine, who is referred to in the title of the story. There is a very effective little temperance lesson taught in it—a lesson that will benefit every young man who reads it; but these two features are skillfully made parts of the main story, which of itself is most interesting, and worth every one's reading. The story alone is well worth the price of THE BLADE for a year.

We shall commence "A Political Juno" within a few weeks, and we wish to have as many campaign subscribers as possible begin with the issue containing it. Send us lists of names of people who do not take THE BLADE, that we may send them sample copies. We are making very liberal campaign offers for clubs, and shall have a very heavy list of campaign subscribers. Send in the names—for this new story will be, in itself, a potent political argument, although politics plays but a subordinate part in it.

### JEFFERSON A PROTECTIONIST.

THOMAS JEFFERSON favored free trade in 1785; but he changed his opinions later, and in 1816 he unequivocally declared himself in favor of "placing the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist." So strenuous was he in this that he boycotted all articles of foreign manufacture, and bought those made in the United States without regard to price. The Democratic party to-day prefers foreign-made goods, even if American goods are as cheap. Here is an extract from a letter JEFFERSON wrote in 1816 to his friend, BENJAMIN AUSTIN:

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with propriety. But within the 30 years which have since elapsed how are circumstances changed! * * * We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our comforts or go without them at the will of a foreign nation?

He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufacture must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation, or to be clothed in skins and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort; and if those who quote me as of a different opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not soon have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand (England) which has so long wantonly wielded it.

ANOTHER evidence of the solid work the new tariff law is doing in building up new industries is the fact that the firm of HENRY LISTER & SON, of Yorkshire, England, is preparing to erect a large factory at Jamestown, N. Y., for the manufacture of seal plushes, ladies' coatings, etc., which will employ from 500 to 1,000 men. This firm has heretofore sent large amounts of such goods here from its English works. Now it will manufacture them here, employing American workmen, paying American wages. The money will be kept at home, instead of going abroad; the workmen will go to swell the consuming classes which form a home market for the American farmers.

Two important facts have been elicited by the investigation of the immigration bureau at New York. One is that Superintendent WEBER admitted that some immigrants escaped from the vessels without undergoing inspection. The second, that O'DONOVAN ROSSA said that when he was in an English prison the convict thieves and burglars told him they were to be sent to America after serving their terms. Those who are smuggled in without undergoing inspection are evidently of the worst class. If they were not certain of being sent back, they would not attempt to evade inspection. The others are of the "dangerous class." The need of more stringent regulations is emphasized by this testimony.

ONE thing is certain: The Republican party is not going to endorse free silver coinage at the present ratio, thus throwing away the great states of the East for the sake of saving a half dozen or so of electoral votes, not enough in the aggregate to decide the result. Senator TELLER and his crowd must flock by themselves, or go into the Democratic camp.

FOR the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the United States produced 283,500,000 pounds of wool.

During the last year, our wool production was 283,000,000 pounds.

The increase of 52,500,000 pounds, or 22.6 per cent, was the legitimate result of the new tariff law.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, has suddenly awakened to the fact that there may be something wrong in the Reading coal combine. This coal-blooded combination to make $20,000,000 more money out of people ought to receive a set-back from some corner of the United States.

### FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

4.—The first untruth "steer" that the protection bunco men offer to the thick-headed voter is that what we import is the product of foreign labor, and that if we made here what we import we should be better off and provide more work for American labor. For four years the protection bunco steerers have been challenged to show, and not one has ever attempted it, how even a pin, the product of foreign labor, could come into the possession of an American except as payment for his labor, by theft, or as a gift. If he earned it, if it were paid to him by a foreigner for American labor, or the product of American labor, then it was the final product of the American labor, not of foreign labor.—[Omaha World-Herald.

The "argument" in the above paragraph is, that as imported foreign-made goods are paid for by the product of American labor, they are the final product of American labor. Very well; then the goods we export are the final product of foreign labor. That follows as a matter of course. Tell the Western farmer that the wheat he has sown, and harvested, and threshed, and sells, and which is exported abroad, is the "product of foreign labor," and he will laugh at you. He knows who toiled to produce it. The extract given above is thus seen to be a juggle with words. Let us eliminate the phrase "product of labor," and re-state the protectionist principle in proper words, instead of taking it from the mouth of a rabid free trader. It is this:

It is better for the country, and better for all classes of its people, that we make or grow here everything we are able to make or grow, rather than import it from abroad. It takes labor to make it or to raise it, and it is better to furnish more work to our own people than to furnish work to people in other countries.

We challenge any free trader to show that any man, here or abroad, can get any product, home or foreign, except he earn it, or steal it, or has it given him. But what does that prove, either for or against protection?

Our exports are what we pay to foreigners for the work they do for us or invest abroad. Our imports are what foreigners pay us for the work we do for them.—[Omaha World-Herald.

This repeats the word-juggle of the previous extract. According to this style of reasoning, when a farmer goes to a store, the calico, blankets or plow he buys are "paid" to him by the storekeeper; when a farmer sells a steer to the butcher, he "pays" the butcher; when the laborer toils a day, he "pays" his employer; when the farmer's wife takes her butter and eggs to town, she "pays" the person to whom she sells them. These are all true, in one sense; but it is not the ordinary use of the word "pay." Our exports are not what we "pay" to foreigners, but what we sell to them; our imports are not what foreigners "pay" us, but what they buy of us.

Is there any reason or logic in thus deliberately confusing the ordinary, every-day meanings of the words "buy" and "sell?" Is it anything but a trick to blind well-meaning people in order that they may not see the fallacy in the free trade argument?

Let the farmer apply this free trade nonsense to his own case. Suppose he devotes himself to wheat raising. This free trade howler assures him that he "buys" all the wheat he takes to market, and that he "sells" the clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, farming implements, etc., that he obtains. Is not the perversion perfectly plain? The farmer *sells* his wheat; he *buys* the things he needs. The more he sells, the more money he gets; and his surplus—what he has left, after buying all he needs—is that much clear profit. It is in money, not in goods.

Hence, what the nation exports more than what it imports is that much profit. It is paid for in money; and money is the form in which wealth accumulates. Food, clothing, and everything else in the way of products deteriorates by time; money does not. Yet the free trader, by his silly juggle with words,—that our exports are what we "pay" and our imports are what "foreigners pay us," endeavors to make his readers believe that imports add to our wealth and exports lessen it!

The protection bunco steerer says that he does not object to any imports (in payment for American labor) except "such as come into competition with American labor." He objects that he wishes to prevent one kind of American labor (that on our farms) competing with another kind (that in our mills). It is the foreign mill labor that employs the surplus American farm labor—and pays it. Now the foreign labor can afford to pay our surplus farm labor profitable wages.—[Omaha World-Herald.

The moral of the above is, "never let your foe state your position." No protectionist takes any such ground as that stated. The true protection doctrine is to increase the "mill labor" of this country, so that it will be sufficient to absorb all the food products the farmers now have as a surplus. Ask any farmer who lives close to a large town or city whether he doesn't make more money in raising food for the people living therein than in raising wheat to ship to Europe for market in competition with Indian and Australian wheat.

In all the above extracts, there is the old free trade theory that international trade is barter—that our wheat goes abroad and is exchanged for manufactures. Theoretically that is true; practically it is not. Money was invented as the intermediary in trade; and when a man sells any product, and gets the money, that is the finality as regards himself. The Englishman who buys American grain is a miller, not a manufacturer of goods for export here. He buys grain as cheap as he can; if Argentine wheat is cheaper than American, he buys it in preference; if India wheat is cheaper, he buys that. The man who imports foreign goods does not deal in our exports. Why discuss an economic question as if we were yet in the childhood of the world, and did not understand the use of money?

THE testimony of the late SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD concerning the workings of the tariff is conclusive in proving that if the tariff is a tax it is paid, not by Americans, but by those who ship their goods to the United States. The Canadian premier said:

It is a tax, and I'll prove it to you in a sentence. Suppose I had 1,000 bushels of barley on this (the Canadian) side which I desire to sell in the United States. Under present law in America I must pay 15 cents per bushel, or $150 in all upon my 1,000 bushels, before I am permitted to cross the line with my barley, and when I do cross the line with it how much do I get for it? Why, I get the American price, the same that barley is selling for over there. I don't add to that price the 15 cents per bushel that I paid in at the customs house. Therefore, "the tariff is a tax," but unfortunately it is a tax upon our people who ship their produce to the United States.

THERE seems to be no limit to the ramifications of the Reading deal, and there is some probability of trouble ahead. Governor ABBETT, of New Jersey, appears at last to have made up his mind to oppose the legality of the Reading leases under the New Jersey law, and the attorney general of the state is now looking up the aspects of the combination with a view to the annulment of the leases and the agreement; and if the courts are unequal to the desired end a special session of the legislature will be called. This is cheering news to the consumers of anthracite coal.

THE unmarried heir to the Russian throne is coming to America this summer. The next empress of "Roosha" may be an American girl.

### WHERE LABOR INJURES ITSELF.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in discussing the May-day harangues to the throngs of workingmen at the great meeting on the Lake Front in that city, raises a point which THE BLADE has frequently discussed—that the drink habit is the worst injury to the workingman. The *Tribune* says:

While many of the speakers were profuse in their denunciations of the alleged injuries inflicted on labor by capital they had not a word to say about the wrongs inflicted on labor by itself.

Not one of them delicately hinted to his hearers that if they were to cut down the amount spent by them yearly for liquor their expenses would not be so great, and their ability to earn would be increased. If any one of these orators had put aside by side the total amount of additional yearly wages which the workingmen of Chicago would like to get, and the total amount of their yearly drink bill, there would not have been very much difference in size between the two items.

If a labor leader were to talk prohibition of course no one would listen to him, but if he were to point out to his people what they would gain by substituting moderate for immoderate drinking they might heed him. If the Lake-Front speakers had seen fit they might have told their audiences that many of them had impaired the value of the labor commodity they have for sale by too much drinking, thus lowering their wages themselves, and that they had suffered more at their own hands and those of the saloon-keeper than those of the capitalist.

If the orators had chosen they might have said that the working classes had spent a great many millions for drink, while if they had used half that amount to buy land instead of liquor it would have been much better. No one ventured to dwell on this subject from fear that it would not be popular. The labor agitator knows mankind and is well aware that people do not like to have their own faults pointed out and prefer to be regaled with accounts of the misdeeds of others. Some English labor leaders have spoken out boldly; those of this country appear to be afraid to do so.

The statements above are so manifestly true that no one will have the hardihood to controvert them. Is it not just and reasonable that men, seeking to obtain better wages or shorter hours of labor—which is the same thing in another form—should endeavor to render their labor actually worth more? A sober, steady man, not unnerved by alcoholic or any other excesses, can do more work in a given time, and do it better, than a drinking man. Is it not fair that the labor unions should consider methods of increasing the efficiency of their members, and rigidly exclude from their ranks those who are habitual drinkers? The *Tribune's* article says:

When one of the speakers said, addressing his foreign-born hearers, that their children should learn English, he had in view their increased efficiency if they knew the language of the country. It is a pity that he did not go a step further and ask each man present to count up on his fingers the number of persons he knew who had made their labor inefficient and almost destitute of value through excessive drinking; that would be practical talk, much superior to these hackneyed harangues about the "capitalistic press," the "capitalistic police," and the approaching day when the world will be turned upside down.

As we have often said, there are certain lines of occupation from which drinking men are excluded. Many of the leading railways hold an engineer, conductor, or any one connected with the movement of trains, including switchmen, bridge tenders, etc., liable to instant discharge if he indulges in drinking; and it is a proper and reasonable precaution for the safety of life and property. It would be just and reasonable for any labor union to make expulsion from its ranks the penalty for drunkenness. There is no handicraft in which a habitual drinker can do as good work or as much work as a man who does not drink.

Probably the orators who attempt to advise the workingmen on May day and similar occasions are cunning enough to know that flattery is always more acceptable than the cold truth, and act upon the theory that the workingmen prefer to be humbugged by being told they are the victims of oppression at the hands of "capital." But there is no intelligent and candid person but will agree that when a labor union assumes the authority to say who may or who may not be employed in any occupation, and to dictate the hours of labor and the wage-rate, that it should be able also to certify to the employer that the men who may be employed are capable and intelligent, and that their work, in both quantity and quality will be of the best; and no drinking man can do first-class work, nor as much as if he did not drink. When organized labor takes hold of this matter, it will give a most powerful impulse to the effort to

*Pulverize the Rum Power.*

WE are making progress in the matter of carrying our mails in American vessels flying the American flag. The Inman line endeavored to obtain American registry for the two great "ocean greyhounds," the City of Paris and City of New York. These vessels were built in England, and hence are not eligible to American registry. A bill has passed the House of Representatives which allows these two ships to obtain registry here; but this can not be done, the bill provides, until the Inman company has two large steamships of equal size under construction in America. With the City of New York, the City of Paris and the two new American steamers, the Inman company would have four first-class ships, and would be in a position to put in a bid for an ocean mail contract. Of course the Inman line could not afford to give up their fat British subsidy, as they would have to do if they put their ships under the American flag, unless an American subsidy were forthcoming. The proposed law will add to the American merchant marine two of the finest steamships afloat, built by an English company, but now owned by an American one, and will give, besides, a fresh impetus to American ship building. It is, moreover, a practical proof that the Postal Subsidy act of the last Congress is beginning to have an effect in the creation of American postal lines across the ocean.

THE renomination of Gov. JOSEPH W. FIFER, of Illinois, by the Republican convention of that state by an overwhelming majority, was a deserved tribute to his excellent administration and an endorsement of him personally. He has been honest and efficient, has made no blunders on questions of state policy, and has been single-minded in his devotion to the best interests of the whole people. The rank and file of the Illinois Republicans realize this, and the action of the state convention reflected their wishes accurately.

SENATOR GORMAN is a Democrat; but we find it hard to believe that he is not a protectionist. A little while ago another tin-plate factory was started in Baltimore, Md., in which 300 men are employed; and surprising to relate, Senator GORMAN is one of the stockholders. He believes the enterprise will be both successful and profitable, and has given to it the aid of his co-operation. There is more eloquence in this simple fact than in a thousand free trade harangues. Senator GORMAN is evidently a protectionist for personal revenue and a tariff reformer for political purposes.

THE India silver rupee has, for a considerable time, been worth only half its face value. It passes, not for its face, but at its market value, and hence goes up and down with the price of silver. The "stamp of the government," given it by the Indian mint, backed by the imperial government of Great Britain, don't make it pass for what it is not.

### CONTRA COSTA ROAD SYSTEM.

Some time ago THE BLADE referred at length, editorially, to a system of road numbering and naming, adopted in Contra Costa county, California. The system was then, about a year ago, only formulated, but not carried out. A recent issue of the Contra Costa *Semi-Weekly Gazette* gives the information that the system is now complete in every detail; every road is named, and every house has its number. The agitation toward this end began along in 1890, but it was not until 1891 that the real work was begun and the Contra Costa method became a tangible reality. The *Gazette* in its editorial recently says of the system in detail:

The roads are first named: not a different one for every town that is passed, but in as long lengths as practicable. Half a dozen different names might be given to the highway for instance, but a single one is much better. In selecting names for roads the name of either termini is not chosen, because while going towards a town a road bearing the name of the town might be appropriate, when going in the opposite direction it would not be so. Then a town might have several roads leading into it, and this plan would also put up the roads by one name into short lengths.

In naming the roads the citizens of Contra Costa county were very careful not to offend the old settlers by calling any of the roads after them. But they named them after historical characters, landscapes, features, etc.

The arrangement of the roads in the list is commencing at the north, they go to the east, south, west and back again to the north. By keeping this in mind one will know where to look for the name desired.

The roads, and numbers upon them, commence at the county seat, or at the end nearest to it.

They are measured and blocked off, ten imaginary blocks to the mile. These blocks have only frontage; not depth nor thickness. This makes the length of each block 528 feet, 176 yards, 32 rods, or 8 chains.

Two numbers are assigned to each block; the odd ones upon the left and the even ones upon the right. It makes no difference whether the block has an entrance upon it or not, the number is assigned just the same, and it is always available should a building be erected. Each house has the number of the block upon which the entrance is located. The second and all succeeding houses have the same number but followed by a distinguishing letter, 420, 420a, 420b, etc.

The numbers indicate distance from the commencement of the road which can be very quickly ascertained by a short mental calculation, and any school child who understands decimal fractions will have no difficulty in doing so. As there are two numbers to each block, divide the house numbers by two which will give the number of blocks from the starting point. As there are ten blocks to the mile, divide this result by ten, or point off one decimal and the distance in miles and tenths is shown. Then being two numbers to each block, if a house number be odd, one should be added to it in order to complete the block before calculating the distance. For instance house No. 685 is the same distance from the starting point as 686 just opposite, so to calculate the distance of 685 add one making it 686; divide by two, making 343; divide again by ten or point off one figure and we have 34.3—that is in common fractions 34 3-10 miles from the beginning of the road. A little practice will probably enable one to make this calculation very quickly and easily.

When the fences are in good condition and are suitable, a line will be placed showing the division between the blocks with the block number upon each side of it. As you face the numbers from the road those upon the left would read for instance 127—129, and upon turning to the right they would read 130—128. This brings 128 opposite 127 and 130 opposite 129.

At the end of each complete mile, where practicable, as a reminder, the same as a mile stone, a complete circle will be placed. Make one on a piece of paper, and see how it looks. Inside of the circle will be a cross like a letter X laid on its side. Make the X in the circle. At the half miles a half circle with half of the X to be made. The X will indicate the ten blocks, and when it is divided and but half of it taken becomes a V, and indicates half of the ten or five blocks half a mile. Draw a line through the complete circle, dividing it and the X, and see how it looks now. By having the full circle blue and the half circle red will enable a glance to distinguish them. For the school child or the adult to travel the road so blocked off will be like traveling with a tape line stretched along by the side of it.

This explanation shows what the system is. The *Gazette* continues and shows that it has already proved to be of immense value in Contra Costa county. If it is of value there why wouldn't it be doubly so in thickly populated counties. A system of guide boards is also arranged so that it is as easy to find a house twenty miles from the county seat as it is one in a crowded city. Country directories have ever been so ambiguous as to be incorporated into school plays and amateur theatrical exhibitions as choice bits of humor.

There is no doubt but this California county has taken a step away in advance of the more effete Eastern states, in road improvements, and if the highways should be kept up as they should be, and can be, the plan of naming and numbering will have indeed been a glowing success in country highway building.

### COLRADO'S SILVER PLANK.

The introduction of a resolution indorsing HARRISON'S administration caused an uproar in the Colorado Republican convention, and the resolution was defeated by a vote of 623 to 2. The platform adopted demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and directs the delegates to oppose the nomination of any man for President who does not favor unlimited silver coinage.

Our Colorado friends are wrong. If they had demanded first a readjustment of the ratio between silver and gold, so that the silver dollar should contain a dollar's worth of silver; and second, that then the United States should have unlimited silver coinage, they would have had President HARRISON with them, and their Republican brethren all over the country. The men who are hostile to silver as a money metal are hardly more numerous than a corporal's guard. It is not an honest silver dollar that is opposed, but a dishonest one, whose face is a lie—for it declares that it is a dollar, when it is not worth a dollar in the world's markets. Try an honest dollar, brethren of Colorado, and we are with you, heart and soul!

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Post* raises a question of considerable historic interest—who backed DRED SCOTT in the famous case before the United States Supreme court? He says:

Of course he had neither power nor money himself, and would have been promptly knocked in the head if it had not suited somebody to let him go forward. Who originated the case? I know the counsel gave their services gratuitously, but that cannot have covered all expense, and does not account for his having permission and stimulation to carry on this long contest. He was a stalking-horse for some set of men. Who?

Who can tell? The columns of THE BLADE are open for information on the subject.

Do the people of the United States realize that the free trade theories which are so persistently dinned into their ears have no standing among civilized nations to-day? They have been tried and found wanting. Country after country has abandoned free trade to adopt the protective system. Great Britain stands absolutely alone as a free trade country to-day. Every one of her self-governing colonies has discarded free trade and adopted the more prudent and enlightened economic system of the United States.

ITALY is cordially going to work to make a first-class exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. The various Italian chambers of commerce will prepare the exhibits under the supervision of the government, which will furnish a war ship for transportation, and will pay five-sixths of the expense.

ARKANSAS landowners are becoming alarmed at the exodus from the state of negro laborers, and fear enough will not remain to cultivate the fields. These same landowners encourage the outrages against the colored population which are the cause of the exodus.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

818—The "Per Capita" Delusion.

The free silver advocates consider one of their strong arguments to be that there is about $34 per capita of money in the United States—$34 for every man, woman and child in the nation. They assume that this shows there is not enough money in the country. They say that England, Germany or France have a much larger per capita circulation than we; and claim that all of us would have more money in our pockets if the amount of money in circulation was doubled, at least.

The argument is false. It confuses circulation with distribution. If the amount of money in the country were doubled, no one would have a dollar more than he has now *as the result of the doubling*. The trouble is not that there is not enough money, but that there are so many people who fail to get much of it. If our circulation were doubled, how would any one get more money? There are only two ways of acquiring money—to sell labor, or to sell something which has money value. Doubling the circulation would make things neither cheaper or dearer. The men are making the most outcry for greater circulation appear to be those who have little or nothing to sell that will bring money. What they really want is some method of getting some of the cash already in circulation into their pockets.

There has been a steady increase in the amount of money in circulation ever since 1870. That year the per capita was $17.50; in 1891, it was $23.45; now it is over $24. If the amount of money per capita determined our prosperity, the people ought to have been least prosperous in 1870, and greatest in the past couple of years. But 1870 was one of the most prosperous years the people have ever known; 1890 and 1891 were years of depression in trade and business. Will some defender of the per capita argument explain this?

The per capita arguments from foreign countries are misleading. No one can tell with any degree of accuracy what the per capita circulation of Germany, France and England is, because they have a metallic circulation, with no small bank notes like ours. We had paper circulation all through the war, and up to 1878; and the amount of the coinage since then is accurately known. So is the amount of paper money in the country. The only thing no one knows is the amount of metallic money now in circulation coined prior to the war. Hence we can approximate very closely to the real amount of money in the country. In the countries named, where coin is in circulation that was coined a century ago, it is all guesswork. Besides this, the financial systems of those countries so different from ours that intelligible comparison is out of the question.

Now, suppose we go to work to increase the circulation through free silver coinage. We are, through the operation of the silver law of 1890, adding the market value of 54,000,000 ounces of silver to our circulation yearly. How much would the circulation be increased by free coinage? It is estimated that the amount of silver in sight in this country is less than $20,000,000. Would that have the effect these per capita arguers desire? Obviously not; for we have, since 1870, increased our circulation over a *billion* dollars, and yet the howl goes up that there is not enough money in circulation! Suppose we have free silver coinage; into whose pockets would it go? Into those of the mine-owners. No one else could get it, of course. It would be added to the wealth of the silver barons, and no one else's.

The error behind the per capita argument is, that a large issue of money by the government will, in some mysterious way, get into the pockets of the people, without the latter giving anything in return for it. It is the same delusive idea that the government can *create* money. If the government can create money, and by its own stamp make it circulate on equal terms with any other money, why should the government levy taxes on the people?

If the government can take 63 cents' worth of silver and by its stamp make it worth a gold dollar, why not take 10 cents' worth of silver and make it pass at the same value? Why not take a cent's worth of copper, and make it pass as the same as a gold dollar? And having done this, why not abolish taxation and support itself with such money? In the course of a few years we could have a per capita circulation of $1,000, and still increasing. Suppose some of our free coinage friends answer these questions for THE BLADE.

### ENGLISH WORKING HOURS.

The Royal Labor commission, which was created by the British Parliament to examine into the condition of the English laboring classes, has discovered that clerks in stores there are compelled to labor ninety-four hours a week, or nearly sixteen hours a day. In the shops of the poorer districts the average working hours are eighty-four per week or fourteen a day, and this at miserably low wages and under the most unsanitary conditions. This cruel system is of course unnecessary, for thousands are out of employment who would gladly come to the relief of the overworked portion by shortening their hours.

Even if there was good reason for keeping shops open sixteen hours per day—of which there is not—to compel their regular clerks to remain on duty all these hours is simply barbarous. There is a law on the English statute books limiting the hours of labor for young persons to 74 a week, or a little over twelve a day, but no attention is paid to it. A political point might be scored here by comparing the labor systems of free trade England and protectionist America, but the lesson is so plain that he who runs may read.

THE New York *Press* has the following unanswerable argument against the free-trade cry that "the tariff is a tax:"

The tariff on wire nails is two cents per pound.

[redacted]

On April 14 wire nails were selling in factory lots at Pittsburg for 1.65 cents per pound.

[redacted]

Will Mr. Cleveland please tell us where the "tax" comes in?

THE New York *World*, Democratic to the core, thus cracks its whip over the Democrats in Congress:

The absenteeism in the House of Representatives is a disgrace to the Democratic majority. If enough members for a quorum out of a majority of one hundred and fifty cannot remain in their seats and attend to the duties for which they were chosen there is a very bad state of affairs, which ought to be remedied by some resignations, to be followed by the election of successors blessed with industry and a sense of duty.

THE "free binding twine" bill is a humbug of the rankest sort. The duty on binding twine is about one mill on enough twine to bind sufficient wheat to yield ten bushels of grain. The removal of the duty will not affect the price of twine to the farmer in the least.

IF LEVI P. MORTON don't want to be vice president again, how would J. SLOAT FASSETT do?

### PAGAN JOHN AND THE METHODISTS.

Our Methodist brethren in General Conference assembled, at Omaha, indulged in unseemly wrath on yesterday because President HARRISON signed the new Chinese exclusion act the evening before. Many of the delegates were incensed over this action, and Dr. EDWARDS, of Chicago, was silly enough to declare the President's action to be "a dirty Irish trick," and said that the bill was signed "solely to catch the Irish vote."

There was also a split in the committee on Chinese exclusion. The majority report recommended that, as the President had, for good reasons, signed the bill, the matter be filed, and nothing more be done. The minority report declared that something must be done to protect the Chinese in the United States and the Americans and the missionaries in China, or there is liable to be loss of life.

Then Dr. LEONARD got up, his neck clothed with thunder, and denounced the President and Congress, and said that the Chinese had the same right here as other foreigners, notably the Irish. Dr. EDWARDS, of Chicago, said it was a political measure. "The bill," he added, "is a sop to the steerages now unloading at Battery Park, New York. It was rushed through a Democratic House, passed by our noble Senators, and signed by our well-nigh unimpeachable President, solely for political effect."

Finally the matter was referred to a special committee of five ministers and four laymen, which will report later, when there will probably be an exciting time in the conference.

The gentlemen who so unnecessarily got angry over the matter appear to belong to that class whose sympathies are enlisted in the foreign mission cause, and therefore are unable to see the things at home needing attention. The exclusion of the Chinese is a necessity. The welfare of the millions of workingmen who are citizens of the United States should be more important to Congress and the President than the pushing of missionary work in China.

The anger of our Methodist brethren is simply because they fear the new law will lead to retaliation by the Chinese government, and the exclusion of our missionaries from China. If the alternative is this, or allowing uncounted hordes of pestiferous Chinese to pour into this country, the choice of every patriotic American should be to exclude the latter at any cost.

The Chinese are not assimilable, as are European immigrants. Their mode of life is on a far lower plane than ours. They can work and thrive and save money at wages on which an American or European would starve. Their presence is an unmixed evil to the United States, in an economic sense. Besides this, their scale of morals is infinitely lower than ours. They practice unnamable vices; their presence is a menace to Christian civilization, and our Methodist friends should care for this country before casting all their sympathy on heathen hordes.

### THE DEEP-WATER CHANNEL.

The news from Washington is to the effect that the appropriation bill providing for the deep-water channel through the great lakes will become a law, despite the pleayune policy of HOLMAN and the Southern brigadiers. HOLMAN, as was shown by ex-Speaker REED in his short speech, made no protest against the appropriations for mud creeks and narrow streams in Indiana and Kentucky.

The deep-water channel which HOLMAN opposed so vigorously, means cheaper rates of tranportation for all products of the West going to the seaboard and for Eastern goods going westward; and the water competition with the railroads keeps down freight rates on all east and west lines. Every dollar of money expended on the great northern water highway is a dollar to benefit the entire West and Northwest.

It cannot fail to do for the Western farmer just what the Inter-state commerce commission was formed to do, but which it has failed to fully accomplish—an end to railroad discrimination and exorbitant transportation charges by combinations, for Western grain products.

The benefits to the lake cities by this channel plan will be inestimable. It cannot be computed. The petty opposition by the Southern statesmen to this project, is only an incident in the long record in which they figure as being against any benefits to Northern enterprises, or appropriations for the improvement of the Great Lakes. The assurance that the bill will become a law, despite this fight against it, is a subject for congratulation.

CANADIAN wool is selling at Windsor, across the river from Detroit, at 16 cents a pound. If the duty is removed as proposed by the Democrats in the bill passed by them through the House, what will prevent Canadian wool selling in the markets of the United States for 16 cents a pound?

THE Chicago *Journal* advises Governor MCKINLEY to spell out his name in full—"MACKINLEY"—after the fashion of MACAULAY, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, "and other illustrious men having names of Scotch origin and possessing great ambitions." A-h-h!

SENATOR SHERMAN, according to one story, is going to resign from the Senate to edit Gen. SHERMAN'S memoirs. According to another, he is growing as a dark horse in the Minneapolis convention. You pay your money and take your choice.

PERRY BELMONT is hunting for a Democratic Presidential candidate who can carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut. Should PERRY live until "the heavens are rolled together as a scroll" his search will be unrewarded.

THE Canadian House of Commons has refused to place binding twine on the free list. Some of these Canuck statesmen appear to have better sense than certain of their brethren in the Congress of the United States.

AT the banquet of the National League of Republican College clubs, to be given at Ann Arbor on the 17th of this month, the speech of the evening will be delivered by Governor MCKINLEY. A better selection could not have been made.

EIGHT THOUSAND volumes of the obituary of Representative GAMBLE, deceased, are to be printed by the Democratic House of Representatives at a cost of $2,320. This is economy with a vengeance.

AN advance of 50 cents a ton on coal means $20,000,000 a year clear gain to anthracite coal barons. It means that much paid out of the pockets of the people to the Reading monopoly.

IT took the Australian jury only an hour to render its verdict of guilty of murder against DEEMING. This beats Nashville justice, and is a great deal better for the people.

THE Democratic list of Presidential candidates was full before. Now it is FULLER.

## Campaign Prices

**Of the Weekly Blade for the Presidential Year—Special Points for Every Republican.**

We have now issued our short-time rates for the Weekly BLADE for the Presidential campaign. They are now ready for anybody and everybody on application. We have made them so low as to barely cover the cost of the white paper on which THE BLADE is printed.

The Weekly BLADE is the only weekly newspaper which is edited with a view to its circulation in every state and territory of the Union. It is the most popular weekly in the country, and has the largest circulation of any weekly political newspaper in the United States.

Unlike all other Republican campaign literature circulated during the canvass, THE BLADE has many interesting features outside of politics. These are carefully read by all the members of the family, and it is not thrown away, as a pamphlet would be.

We take more interest in the Republican cause during a Presidential campaign than any other Republican weekly newspaper. The issues of the election are discussed in a plain, clear, easily-understandable way.

While we have made our short term rates as low as we can possibly afford, with a view to obtaining large lists at every postoffice, we want correspondence from the Chairman of every Republican campaign committee who sees this, especially from those who desire to circulate from 100 to 500 or more copies of THE BLADE in their counties. To those we will make special terms. Write for them!

In every case, we expect to send THE BLADE direct to every subscriber; consequently we want the postoffice address of each individual who is to receive the paper.

We also want lists of names from any body and everybody who takes an interest in Republican success, and will take the trouble to send them. To each name we will send specimen copies of THE BLADE. We hope every reader of THE BLADE will send us from 10 to 100 names, and that *immediately*.

We also desire the address of the chairman of every Republican county committee in the Union, and hope that some reader, in every county, will send the name and address of the chairman of his county, *at once*.

Upon the terms we have made for short time subscriptions, anybody can raise a club of 20 to 50 names in a few hours, and that at a profit to themselves, as well as to the benefit of the Republican party of the nation.

Let everybody send for campaign terms. Drop us a postal card by return mail, asking for them.

### ENDORSING BLAINE.

Illinois Republicans failed to pass the resolution to endorse JAMES G. BLAINE for the Presidency. There was no significance in this beyond the fact that Mr. BLAINE, by his letter of February, is not considered to be in the Presidential contest. There is no reason for endorsing him.

No man will say, but that were BLAINE in the race he would be nominated easily. It is also acknowledged that Illinois Republicans would be for JAMES G. BLAINE, were he in any sense of the word a candidate. So pre-eminently is he the greatest living American statesman, that there could be found no state which would not endorse him, providing he, by his own pen, had not declared that he could not accept Presidential honors.

No word since then has shown that the secretary of State has changed his mind. Until he does, no state can endorse him in good faith. Scheming politicians, working for their own advancement, should not be allowed to use the magic name of BLAINE as a stepping-stone to their own success.

JAMES G. BLAINE has some rights that Republicans are bound to respect. Therefore, in the light of his letter declining to be a candidate, the Illinois Republican convention could scarcely do otherwise than to vote down the resolution instructing the state delegation at large for him.

### THE VENEZUELAN WAR.

It now looks as though the revolution in Venezuela would soon be at an end. The army of Gen. CRESPO, who heads the constitution party against the dictator PALACIO, is marching on Caracas, and with the fall of the capital, the war will end.

These South American revolutions have become so frequent as to lack interest to the people of the United States, except to those engaged in commercial enterprises which reach that far south. Business has been stagnated and commerce nearly crushed out by the Venezuelan revolution. The end of the trouble will, for this reason, be pleasing to our merchants who are working for South American trade.

THE historic two-thirds rule in Democratic national conventions is in danger. It dates from the Baltimore convention of 1832, when the contest for the nomination was between JACKSON and VAN BUREN. It was proposed by Mr. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, in the following words: "That two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice." It has been re-adopted quadrennially through 60 years; but now, according to the New York *Sun*, an attempt will be made by the Cleveland forces to abandon it. A majority vote will do it, of course.

THREE delegates to the Minneapolis convention will be looked upon as curiosities: COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN J. INGALLS, and the female delegate from Wyoming.

FROM the increasing frequency of the mention of persons over 100 years old in the newspapers, one is justified in the belief that the average length of human life is increasing.

No liquors can be sold on or near the World's Fair grounds, thanks to the local option law of Hyde park, the suburb of Chicago in which the grounds are located.

THERE is no particular account of tears being shed over the statement that all the Chinese will leave the United States.

AND still the people shout for BLAINE, and send delegates uninstructed for HARRISON.

THERE are 2,292,614 Methodists in the United States. Some method in that church, it would seem.

### CURRENT EVENTS.

It is said that only one married couple in 11,500 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Dark brown is the prevailing color of the hair of the people of English nationality.

Miss Moody, daughter of the evangelist, is traveling in the orient. She writes vividly of the scenes and scenery of Egypt.

One of the largest orchards in the country is at Tremont, Kan., where Judge Wellhouse has 1,078 acres of fruit trees growing.

The earth, at the equator, moves at the rate of 3.5 seconds, four-tenths of a second slower than the velocity of a cannon ball.

The largest woman in Maine is only 28 years old and weighs 415 pounds. It is impossible for her to stand more than a minute at a time.

Mrs. Ingalls is quite unlike her distinguished husband in physical appearance, for she is as short and plump as Mr. Ingalls is tall and thin.

James Gray, a Richmond negro, is turning white. His hands have entirely changed color, and his body

## Publishers' Desk.

HISTORICAL POLITICAL CHART, AND UNITED STATES MAP.

We now offer BLADE readers a novel premium, which is most opportune, in the above Chart. It is invaluable to every one who desires to be informed of the great facts of American political history. We expect to sell a vast number of them during the present campaign.

It gives a complete history, represented graphically to the eye, of the course and variations of American politics from the foundation of our government. Besides this, there is a vast amount of historical and statistical information of the highest importance given on the same side, a detailed list of which will be found in the advertisement elsewhere.

The reverse side of the Chart is occupied by a large and accurate map of the United States, showing the counties, railroads and towns. This work, of itself, would retail for $5. It is useful to young people, interesting to older ones, and valuable to all.

We will send the Chart, securely packed, all charges prepaid, to regular subscribers, for $1.00.

To new subscribers, or to old ones in renewal, the Chart and a copy of the Weekly BLADE one year, for $1.75.

Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

THE BLADE POLITICAL PAMPHLETS FOR 1892.

We have just issued the first number of a series of political pamphlets for the coming Presidential campaign. It is called "The Blade Political Pamphlet, No. 1," and contains:

Hon. J. M. Ashley's appeal for the Proportional Distribution of Political Power in the Legislature of Every State.

The Caucus System Must Go.

The Ballot a Dangerous Weapon in the Hands of the Machine.

Gerrymandering a Political Crime.

United States Senators Must be Elected by the People.

The Office of Vice President Must be Abolished.

It also contains President Harrison's appeal against the Injustice of the Gerrymander.

It is a neat pamphlet of 43 pages, in large clear type, on good paper, and will be sent by mail to any address for Six Cents (three 2-cent stamps). By express, $4 per 100. Simply order "Blade Political Pamphlet No. 1."

Political clubs will find in its pages much material for discussion on the dangerous tendencies in our political system. It should be spread broadcast over the United States, and be in the hands of every intelligent voter, no matter what his political belief.

Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING MACHINES.

We had decided that we would not this season advertise the Blade china tea sets and the Blade washing machine, as we have now premiums to offer—The Blade sewing machine and the encyclopedia. However, our subscribers will not have it so. Our mail daily brings us inquiries as to the tea sets and washing machines. While we have not room to advertise them as we did last year, we will simply say that the offers for both the tea sets and the washing machines which we made last year will hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of THE BLADE containing them. New readers who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 85-piece china tea set and the Weekly BLADE one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly BLADE one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

THE LAST "NASBY" BOOKS.

We have a few left of some of the books of Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby.") which we wish to close out speedily. This is the last chance to obtain them, as they will be out of print when these are gone. They are:

"A Paper City," and

"Abou Ben Adhem."

We will send them, postpaid, by mail, for 25 cents each—former price 50 cents.

Also—We have a few copies of Miss Bouton's "Health and Beauty," cloth bound, which we will send postpaid at 75 cents each—former price $1.

Also—We will send our picture of John Calvin (until the few left are gone) by mail, prepaid, for 10 cents each—former price 25 cents.

Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. THE BLADE has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everybody can have a good copy at a very low price.

Since we began selling pictures, we have disposed of not less than 100,000 lithographs (we do not deal in them now), but some 40,000 or 50,000 copies of the noted paintings described below:

"The Roman Chariot Race," in the Circus Maximus of Rome, by Alexander Wagner. This is *in full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. It represents the mode of racing in the reign of Emperor Domitian, 88 years after Christ. The tiers of seats, crowded with a mass of excited people, run in a circular or oblong form around a sandy arena, at the end of which are erected gilt cylinders in conical shape, forming the goal of the races. The three chariots in the foreground, each drawn by four horses caparisoned with gorgeous trappings and driven by charioteers in bright colors, make one of the most remarkable examples of vigor and action, combined with beauty of color, detail and rare execution.

"The Retreat from Moscow—1814," by Meissonier, the renowned French artist, and is his best style. In *full colors*, 17x24 inches in size. At the head of his conquering soldiers in the midst of winter Napoleon has driven before him the Russians and penetrated into the heart of their country only to find when he arrived at the imperial city of Moscow that the inhabitants have fled, leaving every house in the city in flames. Then began that fatal retreat depicted in this great palntings. The great original painting was sold in Paris within the last eighteen months for $170,000, one of the highest prices on record for a modern picture.

"Christ Leaving the Pretorium," by Gustave Dore. A fine photo-etching, 21x28 inches. The scene represents Christ descending the steps leading from the official tribunal of the Roman government of Jerusalem after his condemnation. The figure of the Savior, erect and commanding, is the center of attraction. The gaping crowd, some of them friends, others attracted by excitement, the leering Jews pressing forward with uplifted hands; the poor and wretched, who adored him, expressing the most profound sorrow; the sick whom he had healed and those who still enjoyed his divine help all pressing forward to get one last glance at him, while the Roman soldiers, with spears and shields driving them back are graphically displayed in this wonderful picture.

"Women and Children First," by C. Napier Hemy, one of the first of marine artists of England, a fine photo etching, 21x28 inches. The story is here told with all the poetry of art, filling the picture with the horrible in human life, and the sublime and terrible in nature. On the left looms up the dark side of a huge ship, at the mercy of the wind and waves. Directly in the front of the picture, a life boat, "The Old Saint Ethan," is seen. Sturdy hands pull at the heavy oars while other strong men are rescuing the women and children first from the fated vessel. The climax of heroism in this admirable picture is on the deck of the wrecked vessel, where the men, looking death in the face, are shouting as she goes down, "Save the Women and Children First."

"Napoleon at Friedland, 1807," the masterpiece of the renowned French painter Meissonier. It represents Napoleon saluting, with imperial gesture, his favorite regiment, the 12th Cuirassiers, as it swept by him to charge the Russians at Friedland. The copy we offer is 18x24 inches, in colors, faithfully reproducing the detail, brilliancy and sentiment of the original.

"Christ Before Pilate," by Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist. This is not the picture we sold formerly; that was plain, but this is in colors, 17x24, reproducing with fidelity those of the original, which was sold to Postmaster General Wanamaker for $120,000. It represents the Savior brought to the Pretorium, or residence of the Roman governor, Pilate, Jerusalem. He stands erect, composed, gazing steadfastly on Pilate's face.

"The Grand Canal of Venice," by Turner, the famous English artist. The scene portrayed is the Grand Canal as seen from the quay. On the right are the steps and portion of the church of Santa Maria delle Salute; beyond this, the custom-house. Opposite, in the middle distance, is the Ducal Palace, and beyond it, towering cathedral of the city rooftops and campanile (bell-tower) of St. Mark's church. The canal is filled with barges and gondolas, and is the busiest and gayest part of Venice. The picture is 17x22 inches.

"The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur. There is no need of describing this world-famous picture. We have sold thousands of them, and still the demand comes so that we have obtained a fresh supply, though not a large number. Order promptly if you desire a copy of this superb work of art.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 cents.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for One Dollar.

Or, we will send you the entire *eight* pictures for $1.50.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

# THE TARIFF NOT A TAX.

## THE WORKING GIRL'S DRESS

### (CALICO.)

The fabric described above is a substantial print of neat pattern, equal in quality to nine-tenths of the calicoes worn by the working poor. That it is "tariff taxed" by precisely the amount of the duty it would pay if the goods were imported is the fundamental axiom of free trade "reform" philosophy. But what becomes of the "axiom" and the "philosophy" in the light of the simple every-day fact brought out in our little illustration?—[American Economist.

### FREDERICK BAYLEY DEEMING,

The Murderer Who Has For So Long Deceived the Public.

Frederick Bayley Deeming, the murderer, will leave a terrible record behind him. He has succeeded for some years in satisfying that awful craving which he seems to possess for killing women. It is probable that many of his crimes have yet to be unearthed. Of all the early ones only one has been fully substantiated—the stealing of $25,000 in gold from the Standard bank of Cape Colony. While his partner in guilt was serving three years in prison, Deeming, then

DEEMING.

known as Williams, dug up the gold from the sand hills in which they had concealed it, and spent the money in South Africa and Australia. Knowledge of his crimes during this period, and before the theft as well, are constantly coming to the ears of the police.

His other most startling perpetrations are the murder of one of his numerous wives, and his five children, at Rainhill, near Liverpool, where their bodies were discovered under the fireplace; and the murder of his last wife at Windsor, near Melbourne, Australia. It is curious that he made himself a grave-digger as well. He is believed to be quite sane, although his brain will, of course, be examined after death.

He is about 45 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, has great breadth of shoulder and a slight stoop. His head is narrow in front and bulging in the back and behind the ears, his eyes, of washed-out blue, are sunk deeply between his overhanging forehead bones, and projecting cheek bones; his nose is long and bent to one side; his mouth is thin-lipped and cruel, and his face that of a criminal, low and cunning.

The autobiography which he is now writing will be dedicated to Miss Kate Ronuesveil, who would probably have been another victim had not the law at last closed his awful career.

**Deeming's Execution.**

MELBOURNE, May 9.—The execution of Frederick Bailey Deeming, for the murder of his wife at Windsor, a suburb of this city, has been fixed for May 23.

### HOW DID SHE TELL?

(A TRUE STORY.)

In little Daisy's dimpled hand two bright,
new pennies shone,
One was for Rob (at school just then), the
other Daisy's own.
While waiting Rob's return she rolled both
treasures round the floor,
When suddenly they disappeared, and one
was seen no more.
"Poor Daisy, is your penny lost?" was asked
in accents kind,
"Why, no, mine's here!" she quickly said,
"It's Rob's I can not find."
—[St. Nicholas.

**Apothegms.**

Dimples are the flower-pots of blooming youth; wrinkles are the open graves of youthful charms fallen, battling aginst age.

The present, an eternity in itself, robs continually the eternity of the future, giving it to the eternity of the past; still all taree remain intact.

Hypocrisy has a beneficial influence until found out; pure character has a beneficial influence after being found out.

**Strawberries.**

Whether fixed up or just as they grow,
There's no fruit of which I'm more fond;
For the one only kind I can't go,
I find, is the strawberry blonde.
—[Judge.

**A Nice Neighborhood.**

Not long since a family moved into a house on Austin avenue. After a week or so a friend of the family called on them and asked how they liked the locality.

"Pretty well."

"Have you called on any of the neighbors yet?"

"No, but I am going to if there is any more of my firewood missing."—[Texas Siftings.

**Illustrating Pope.**

The winsome widow when she lays
Her gloomy mourning weeds away
Exemplifies the oft-heard phrase—
She simply goes "from grave to gay."
—[Truth.

**A Martyr to Fashion.**

Herkimerst—That was sad about Charley Mareyare, who died from over exertion while tying his cravat a few days ago. Do you know what his last words were?

Tomkin-Sparke—No; what were they?

Herkimerst—I'm going home to tie no more.—[Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

**Poor Smith.**

Here lies the body of J. Smith,
Who sings another tune
From what he did. Because he changed
His underwear too soon.
—[Clothier and Furnisher.

**The Devil Rejoiced.**

He had just ten minutes to swallow his lunch,
And he ordered a piece of shad:
He got up as hungry as when he sat down,
And made some emphatic remarks with a frown,
Which made Mephistopheles glad.
—[N. Y. Herald.

**Settling the Account.**

Mrs. Duton—Mrs. Nuriche has an "at home" on the 12th.

Mrs. Knickerbocker—Is that so? I'll have one the same day and invite her. That will square things.—[Judge.

**Full Swing.**

Love's always busy, so they say.
Young hearts to Hymen's altar bringing,
But Cupid has his fullest sway
When two are in the hammock swinging.
—[Truth.

**Pitch and Toss.**

Bifkin—Every one that rides in a Fifth avenue stage pitches into them.

Snifkin—Yes, and out of them.—[Life.

### WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A collection of finely mounted birds and animals will be shown in the Pennsylvania building.

The number of men working on the Exposition buildings is now more than 6,000. On some of the buildings work is proceeding day and night.

In the Michigan exhibit will be a representation in wax of 500 specimens of fruit which grow in the state. It will be prepared by a Kalamazoo woman.

A complete collection of Ohio birds, including every variety known to live within the boundaries of the state, will be an exhibit at the Exposition.

The papermakers and manufacturers of papermaking machinery, who formed a stock company with a capital stock of $100,000 for the purpose of making a combined exhibit at the Fair, have raised the full amount.

Costa Rica has one of the largest and finest archeological collections in the world, showing many Columbian relics and historic data relating to the discovery of America. This collection goes to Madrid this year for the Spanish exposition and will afterwards go to Chicago.

Contracts have been let for the construction of the Casino, Music Hall and connecting peristyle, which together will be a conspicuous feature in the foreground of the Administration building and near the shore end of the lake pier. The contracts aggregate $270,750.

An effort is being made to collect $25,000 with which to build at the Exposition a headquarters for the Sunday schools of the United States. The scheme contemplates asking each school to contribute an amount equal to ten cents for each officer and teacher and one cent for each pupil.

The fine art exhibit will be much more extensive than was at first expected. Applications for space are coming in so fast that there is no room to accommodate them. Already the foreign commissioners have asked for 130,000 square feet of space in excess of what can be granted for foreign exhibits.

A circular has been issued by the Exposition authorities to all the railway passenger associations of the United States asking individual roads, asking that a materially reduced rate be made by the railroads on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies next October. It is believed that 500,000 visitors will be in Chicago from different parts of the country.

A New Jersey pottery firm is making a large number of specimens of fine work for exhibition at the Fair. One piece already completed is an elegant vase, 40 inches high and 52 inches in circumference, and cost $1,000. It is thought to be one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of the potters' art ever produced in this country.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which the work of erecting the Exposition buildings is being pushed at Jackson park, it may be stated that on March 15 electric cars, which will be used for a building to serve as permanent accommodations for the Construction Bureau, the Columbian guards, emergency hospital, central fire alarm service, etc. The contract was let on April 2, and on April 30, the building was finished and occupied. The structure measures 200 by 300 feet, is covered and ornamented with staff, and is substantially put up.

The Salt Manufacturers' association of Michigan has agreed to make the salt exhibit for the state, and will get up a display which, combines, will attract a good deal attention. A Bay City man has made a life study of salt manufacturing, and has learned the methods practiced in all ages for making salt. It is the intention to have him make models of all salt manufacturing apparatus used from the earliest days down to the present time, from the most primitive to the modern salt blocks, and in connection with the models show all the processes now practiced in producing salt. The association will, of course, show a full line of salt.

The numerous congresses to be held in connection with the Exposition are creating wide-spread interest, and undoubtedly will be a very important feature of the Fair. According to the general schedule now prepared, the various congresses under the several departments will be held as follows:

May—Music and the drama, public press, medicine.

June—Temperance, moral and social reform, commerce and finance.

July—Literature, science and philosophy, education.

August—Engineering, art, government.

September—Parliament of religious, denominational congresses, Sunday rest.

October—Labor, agriculture real estate, merchant, etc.

These great departments are in charge of general committees, which with the advice and suggestions of persons and societies interested, arrange the programmes and select the speakers, with the approval of the president of the Auxiliary.

**Over Exertion.**

Small boy (who has been playing ball for six hours)—My legs ache.

Anxious mamma—What have you been doing?

Small boy—I dunno. I did a example on the blackboard yesterday.—[Good News.

**A Great Memory.**

She goes to church on Sunday
And coming home can tell
What fifteen other women wear,
And know the text as well.
—[N. Y. Herald.

**No All-night Affair.**

Moriarty—Honora, hasn't thot young man av yures gone yit?

Miss Moriarty—Not yit, popper.

Moriarty—Well, you'd betther be askin' him if he thinks it's a courtin' or a wake thot he's sittin' up to!—[Puck.

**Battered Treasures.**

Mrs. Cobwigger—"I don't see how you can move so often. It must play havoc with your furniture."

Mrs. Parvent—"Of course it does, my dear; but just think how it adds to my collection of bric-a-brac!"—[Judge.

**It Saves Money.**

This thought should much relief to all
The impecunious bring:
The clothing that is worn in fall
Does just as well for spring.
—[New York Press.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN FEATURE.

Grover Cleveland Says it is Our Public Schools.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *World* to-day prints the following interview with ex-President Cleveland relative to the national public school celebration of Columbus day, October 12:

"It is a grand idea. It is admirably conceived and very timely. I've always been a friend of the public schools. I believe they are the greatest feature of American life. They can't be put forward too much, I think. This movement to make the school system the center of all the local celebrations of discovery day ought to be pushed pretty vigorously just now. There is not much time to lose." He thought there might possibly be some difficulty in getting some of the municipalities to make the public school the dominant feature of the civic celebration of the day.

"But they ought to," he added. "The public school is the greatest thing they've got, and to make a chain of local celebrations all connected by the schools is a noble plan. New York city as the metropolis of the country, should take the lead in this by making the schools a feature of the celebration here. The board of education should see to this. Get New York to adopt the plan and you get the rest."

## Science Causerie.

**Test for Color-Blindness.**

The dangers to which the traveling public are exposed through color-blindness in seamen and railroad employes have led to the adoption of a system of examination defects in color sense. Such a system, however, would be far from a perfect remedy, unless the examinations should be repeated at intervals; because persons may become color-blind at any period subsequent to their initial examination. In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. Almroth E. Wright, a distinguished English oculist, boldly asserts that it is possible to do away with the whole apparatus of examinations for color-blindness, and to continue the color-blind in their positions without detriment to the public safety.

A case of complete color blindness has, he says, been rarely met with. Yellow-blue color blindness is unknown, the form which is commonly met with being a green-red color blindness. A color blind person is, however, not blind to a red element intermixed with another color, nor does he see an equivalent of white or colorless light for what we see as colored light; what he does see being best described as a neutral tint. Bearing in mind the fact that there is no case of yellow-blue blindness on record, Dr. Wright suggests that the installation of yellow and blue as signal colors in the place of red and green would, from the point of view of the theory of color vision, meet all requirements.

But such colors could not be readily seen at a distance, nor in foggy weather. There can, Dr. Wright insists, never be perfect safety against accidents due to color-blindness by any system of admission examinations, chiefly because color-blindness may originate at any time; and therefore, he suggests that provision should be made that the red employed in signals shall be in all cases a distinct yellowish red, and that the green shall be an equally distinct blue green. The knot in this question, however, may be cut before long by a new system of railroad signals entirely independent of colors.

**How Long Can the Earth Sustain Life?**

It seems that the sun has already dissipated about four-fifths of the energy with which it may have originally been endowed. At all events, it seems that, radiating energy at its present rate, the sun may hold out for 4,000,000 years, or for 5,000,000 years, but not for 10,000,000 years. Here then we discern in the remote future a limit of the duration of life on this globe. We have seen that it does not seem possible for any other source of heat to be available for replenishing the waning stores of the luminary. It may be that the heat was originally imparted to the sun as the result of some great collision between two bodies which were both dark before the collision took place, so that, in fact, the two dark masses coalesced into a vast nebula from which the whole of our system has been evolved.

Of course, it is always conceivable that the sun may be reinvigorated by a repetition of a similar startling process. It is, however, hardly necessary to observe that so terrific a convulsion would be fatal to life in the solor system. Neither from the heavens above, nor the earth beneath, does it seem possible to discover any rescue for the human race from the inevitable end. The race is as mortal as the individual, and, so far as we know, its span cannot, under any circumstances, be run out beyond a number of millions of years which can certainly be told on the fingers of both hands, and probably on the fingers of one—[Sir Robert S. Ball.

**Origin of Criminals.**

In a paper on instinctive criminality, Dr. S. A. K. Strahan holds that the criminal belongs to a decaying race, and is only found in families whose other members show signs of degradation; in fact, it is only one of the many signs of family decay. Besides being hereditary, criminality is interchangeable with other degenerate conditions, such as idiocy, epilepsy, suicide, insanity, scrofula, etc., and it is a chance whether insanity or drunkenness, say, of the parent, will appear as such in the child or be transmitted in transmission to one or other of the alternate degenerate conditions. The present system of treatment has proved a disastrous failure; short periods made for a building to serve as permanent accommodations for the Construction Bureau, the Columbian guards, emergency hospital, central fire alarm service, etc. The contract was let on April 2, and on April 30, the building was finished and occupied. The structure measures 200 by 300 feet, is covered and ornamented with staff, and is substantially put up.

**Quality, Not Quantity.**

Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, is said to have had the largest brain ever weighed. Its weight was exactly 2,012 grammes. The average human brain does not weigh above 1,320 grammes. In point of size the brain of Cuvier, the naturalist, comes next. It weighed 1,800 grammes. There are many cases in which an extraordinary intellect has accompanied heavy brain weight, but the records show that many men whose mental abilities have never been questioned have had brains under the average in both size and weight. The cast of Raphael's skull shows that it was very small—much smaller than the average. Dickens, Lord Byron and Charles Lamb had very small brains. From this it would seem that there is more in the quality than the quantity of the brain.

**Lip-Reading.**

Much interest is being taken in the training of deaf and dumb children to articulate by the new method of lip-reading. The child places its hand on the teacher's throat and on its own, in order to feel the movements of the vocal chords that produce the sounds it cannot hear. It is then taught to imitate these movements of tongue and lips as nearly as possible. After a little practice the sounds which are at first unintelligible become easy to understand. In this way they are taught, first the vowels and consonants, and then the words. In time they learn to accurately distinguish what is said by the movement of the lips of those speaking, and also to speak. They are still deaf, but not dumb, and then deafness is not so hard to bear.

**Safety Device for Elevators.**

Mr. Robert W. Magrane, of New York, has invented an electric attachment to elevators, that will entirely prevent all accidents from leaving the doors open carelessly. Mr. Magrane's invention is very simple. Every door is connected electrically with the apparatus, which is placed by the wheel of the starting machinery. When the doors are all shut, the circuit is complete; if a door is opened, the current is broken, and a lever prevents the starting wheel from moving. Hence, as long as a door is not shut, the elevator can not move. Close the door, and a magnet draws the lever away from the wheel, enabling the elevator to be started.

### A BOLD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Two Salt Lake City Ladies Held up for Sparklers.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 9.—A bold diamond robbery has just come to light here. While Mrs. Ezenberger and a friend, the wife of a wealthy wool grower, were sitting in their room, after retiring from a dance, three masked men entered the apartment and, wih revolvers in hand, demanded their valnlables. The wife of the wool-grower addressed the hold-ups, asking them if there were no men in Salt Lake worth robbing.

The irony was unheeded, one of the trio replying: "We are out for the stuff, men or women. We want all your diamonds. You women will do without jewelry. You don't need it. Shell out or you will get hurt. Mrs. Ezenberger had ten stones and her friend five, all worth $8,000. Mrs. Ezenberger saved a valuable brooch by dropping it on the floor. Two purses containing about $175 were also taken. There is no trace of the thieves or plunder.

### FAST MAIL TRAIN WAS WRECKED.

Fortunately It Carried no Passengers, but Mail Only.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—The fast mail train on the Missouri Pacific, which left St. Louis at 1 a. m. to-day, and which was due here at 10:30 a. m., has been wrecked at Knobnoster, Mo., in collision with a freight train. The train carries no passengers and is one of the trains which forms the transcontinental fast mail system.

## Union Printers' Home.

The Dedication Being Held To-Day With Imposing Ceremonies—How the Fund Was Raised—A Fitting Celebration of Geo. W. Childs's Birthday.

Every delegate to the International Typographical union, when it met in 1885 in New York city, was familiar with Mr. George W. Childs's reputation, and when an invitation was received to visit the office of the *Public Ledger* in Philadelphia, they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to meet their ideal employer. Nearly every member of the convention went to Philadelphia, and when they had been through the building on Chestnut street, they were invited to partake of the hospitality of their host, at his magnificent mansion some miles away. The grandeur of that place was a revelation. So was the bounteous supper prepared for them. But the surprise of the occasion was when the foreman of the *Ledger's* composing room, in the absence of Mr. Childs, informed the visitors that their host and his closest friend, "Tony" Drexel, had set aside $5,000 apiece for the use of the International Typographical union. No stringent conditions accompanied the gift. In fact, the $10,000 was given unconditionally.

Of course, it was accepted on behalf of the union by President Witter; but for a year the printers were undecided what to do with it. Some suggested a headquarters for the union in Philadelphia; others suggested something else. All, however, were convinced that the printers themselves should do something to add to the very respectable nest-egg. It was then determined to celebrate the birthdays of the donors in a practical and highly commendable manner. On May 12, Mr. Childs's birthday, the compositors east of the Mississippi were to "set up" a thousand ems, or give its equivalent, to be added to the fund, while those west of the Mississippi were to observe Mr. Drexel's birthday in September in a similar manner.

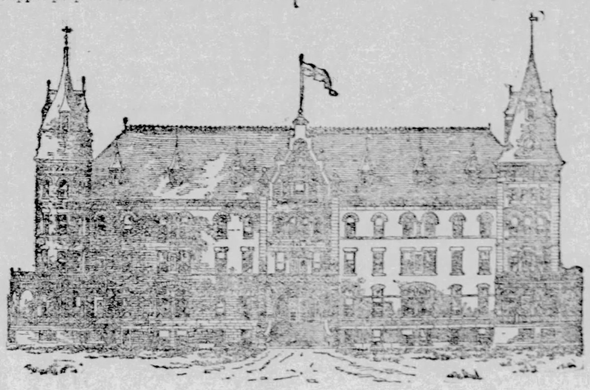
The programme has been faithfully adhered to ever since.

From 1886 to 1889, however, although the fund continued to increase, no one knew what to suggest that would be most fitting and endurable. At the convention of 1889, though, Messrs. McGorney and Martin, on behalf of themselves and other residents of Colorado Springs, Col., offered the union 80 acres of land if it would build a home for printers. The generous offer was accepted, and to-day there stands the building, costing $70,000, shown in the accompanying picture of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers.

One of the trustees thus describes it: "On a commanding eminence, overlooking the city of Colorado Springs from the east, has been erected this endearing monument to the philanthropy of a Childs, a Drexel, a McGorney and a Martin, supplemented by the grateful appreciation of kindred craftsmen. On the north and east are undulating plains; on the west and south the Garden of the Gods and canyons and glens of the mountain range."

Intersecting a grand boulevard through terraced lawns, the magnificent structure is visible for miles. A broad stairway, protected by heavy balustrades, leads up to the massive archway of the portico. From the vestibule the open portals of the main entrance invite to spacious parlors, reception rooms and chambers on either side of the main hall. Above the portico, in the second story cap course of red sandstone, in raised Gothic "caps" are the words: "Union Printers' Home."

The main building, constructed of gray lava and red sandstone, is 144 feet long by 44 wide, with a wing to the rear of the north end 20 by 40 feet. Porches extend from the wing to the south end of the building from the first and second stories, affording easy access to any part of the house. Each story contains a



THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

central hall the entire length of the building, every room opening into a main hallway, in addition to having outer windows. This, with the system of ventilation, furnishes sunshine and air. The basement story contains a dining room 30 by 31 feet, with ten windows opening to the front and north. Adjoining are store-rooms, kitchen, laundry, boiler and engine room.

On the first, or main floor, is an assembly chamber 33 by 37 feet, which will be used for lectures, religious services or entertainments. On this floor are other large and attractive rooms, especially those in the towers at the ends of the building. The second and third stories are divided into sleeping apartments, dormitories, etc. The building has been furnished with all the modern improvements in the shape of steam heating and electric lighting, elevators, etc., while the sanitary arrangements are a feature of the structure.

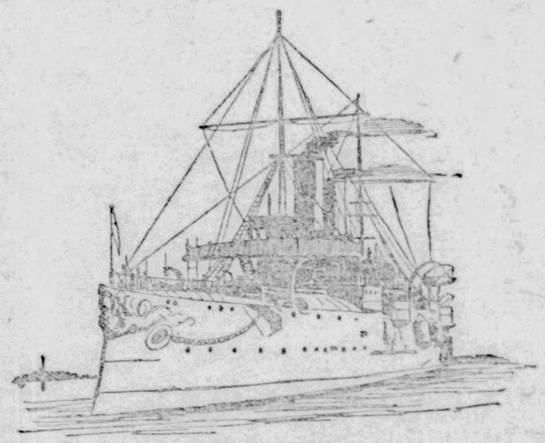
Shortly after the building was begun it was determined by the International Union to have it ready for dedication on Mr. Childs's birthday, May 12, which will be one of the great days in Colorado Springs. Invitations have been sent to every subordinate typographical union inviting the entire membership, and there will be present thousands from all over the United States. The local typographical unions of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Creede, the Newspaper Writers' union and the Stereotypers' union of Denver have control of the arrangements, and no effort has been spared to do justice to the occasion. Nor is it alone the men who have been at work to make the dedication a success. Over a hundred women of Colorado have been formed into a ladies' reception committee. Special trains will be run from Denver, Pueblo, Leadville and Creede on the evening previous.

### ENGLAND'S WAR MONSTER.

The Mighty Blenheim and the New Class of Protected Cruisers.

The Blenheim, the new first-class protected cruiser of the English navy, has just made her trial trip. If England continues to turn out ships of this kind at the rate of three or four yearly, she may very likely be able to maintain her proud boast of always keeping her navy equal in force to the navies of any two other first-class powers.

The Blenheim and her sister ship, the Blake are the largest, fastest and



THE BLENHEIM.

heaviest armed ship in the world. The displacement is 9,000 tons, their length is 375 feet, and they have 65 feet breadth of beam.

The machinery of the Blenheim is equal to 20,000 horse-power, and will drive the ship at a rate of over twenty knots an hour. She is one of the most formidable looking marine engines of war ever seen.

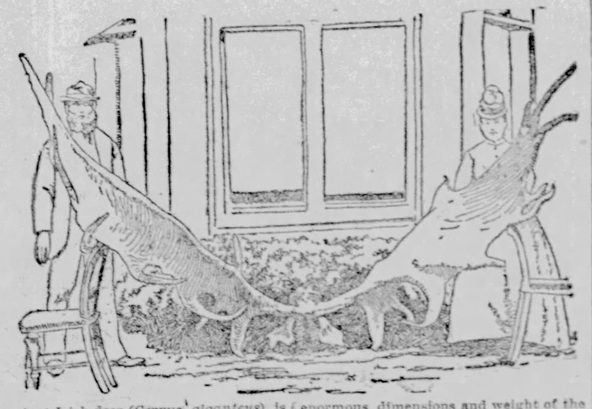
She towers up gigantically at the bow, and her protected decks are overlaid with tremendous armor plates, so that it will be next to impossible to disable her machinery during an action. Her recent trial trip was entirely satisfactory.

Lord George Hamilton says in a recent statement explanatory of the naval estimates: "We have decided to make preparation for the enforcement of a new scheme of shipbuilding, but for the year 1892-93 to limit it to laying down three new battleships. The large number of cruisers now advancing and completing have placed us, in comparison with other nations, so far as this class of war ship is concerned, in a favorable position. The principal features to be embodied in the designs of new battleships have been carefully considered by the board, with special reference to recent foreign shipbuilding policy and the latest developments of armaments, armor and propelling machinery. It has been decided that the introduction of quick-firing guns of large calibres, and the use of high explosives, necessitate changes in the character and distribution of the protective hull-armor and the increase of protection to gun crews."

### GREATEST ANTLERS KNOWN.

The Gigantic Irish Deer Described by Land and Water.

The photograph from which the figure of the skull and antlers of the gigantic



extinct Irish deer (*Cervus giganteus*) is copied, was forwarded by Mrs. Graham Lloyd, with the information that it was taken from the finest of a series of Irish examples obtained by her late father, the Rev. T. O'Grady. The height of the chair in the figure is 2 feet 11 inches, and we thus gather that the span of the figured antlers from tip to tip of the longest spans can be but little, if at all, less than 11 feet. Eleven feet 3 inches is the maximum at present recorded. That deer capable of carrying antlers of the enormous dimensions and weight of the above must have been of gigantic size goes without saying, and Prof. Ball estimates the height of the largest stags at the withers at upwards of 7 feet (21 hands).

**Price of Salt Reduced.**

SAGINAW, Mich., May 6.—The Michigan Salt company has reduced the price of salt ten cents a barrel at all Western agencies, including Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis. This cut is to meet New York and Ohio competition. The cut brings the price at Chicago to 70 cents, which, with a twenty-cent freight rate from Saginaw valley, will make the product not less than 50 cents a barrel to manufacturers.

**Train Through a Bridge.**

CHICAGO, May 5.—Meager details have been received by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad officials of a horrible wreck at Medill, Mo. The Chicago limited express, direct from the coast and San Francisco, was thrown through a bridge near that point at 8 o'clock this morning.

The best information so far obtained is that seven persons were killed outright and 28 injured.

### RICHEST SINGLE WOMAN IN AMERICA

Miss Gwendolen Caldwell Very Ill at New York City.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, as one of the richest single woman in America, has been a conspicuous personage since she was first introduced to society. Miss Caldwell is unfortunately now very ill in this city

MISS CALDWELL.

with typhoid fever. There is always a discussion when any one has this illness where they got it, and in Miss Caldwell's case the Florida water is credited with having given her the disease. She has recently returned from Florida. As she has been much at Newport, it is quite as likely that she got it there.

Miss Caldwell's fortune is estimated at several million dollars—$10,000,000 or more in fact. During the winter season Miss Caldwell usually divides her time between Washington and New York. She spends vast sums in charity. She is a very devout Catholic and gave $500,000 to aid the building of the new Catholic university in Washington. Naturally she is in great favor with the church, and when in Rome has occasional private audiences with the Pope.

Some years ago she was decorated by him with the order of the Golden Rose. The late Mrs. William T. Sherman, wife of Gen. Sherman, was the only other American woman ever so honored. These two women have donated more money for the Catholic church than any other two ever did in this country. Miss Caldwell's money was given from her own property, while Mrs. Sherman's was raised by her influence through subscription.

Her engagement with Prince Murat, of France, was of world-wide celebrity, owing to the position of the fiancee. It was eventually broken off, owing to the demands of the lawyers of the prince as to the dot of the bride. Although her engagement has been reported to a wealthy New York widower since then, it has never been confirmed.

**The President's Chair.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.—The designer of the presiding officer's chair for the convention hall is W. C. Corner, of West Superior. The chair will be of oak with rich and elaborate carvings. The national coat of arms will be upholstered in leather on the back, surmounted by a shield having a view of St. Anthony's Falls. The shield will be supported by an intricate piece of carving, representing kernels of wheat.

**Largest Horse in the World.**

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 5.—The largest horse in the world, standing 22 hands and weighing 2,200 pounds, owned by R. Ridgeway, of this city, died yesterday. This horse has been on exhibition in various states, and it was contemplated sending him to the World's Fair. Now that he is dead, his carcass will be stuffed and prepared for exhibition in Chicago next year.


RICHEST SINGLE WOMAN IN AMERICA

A BONANZA INVESTMENT.

Ore Assaying in Gold and Silver as high as

$17,000, and out of 135 Assays Averaged $484 to the Ton,

Taken from the

BLACK WONDER MINE,

At Sherman, Hinsdale County, Col.

THE chance of a lifetime for the people to share in the profits of a mining company that is sure to yield large dividends to its stockholders.

Careful examinations by conservative mining experts show that no richer vein than the Black Wonder was ever opened.

To secure funds for the complete equipment of the mine with all modern appliances, including a tramway and a mill for the reduction of the ore on the premises, the directors have decided to offer a limited amount of full paid stock, subject to no further assessment, as follows: 10,000 shares at 10 cents per share, or 100 shares for $10.

Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

THE BLACK WONDER GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.

Capital $1,000,000. Shares $1.00 Each.

HON. ANDREW J. WATERMAN . . President
(EX-Attorney General of Mass.) Vice President
Pittsfield National Bank.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO., BOSTON, TRANSFER AGENTS.

Until 9 P.M. MAY 31 stock will be sold for 40c. per share, in blocks of 10 shares or more.

JUNE 1 *the price of stock will positively be advanced.*

Buy now and double your money in a short time, beside participating in all dividends. Price of stock advanced about 15 per cent. in the last 30 days. Illustrated prospectus FREE upon application.

What they say of the Black Wonder Mine!

"Such deposits of mineral wealth have rarely been found in the history of the world."—Boston Herald.

"Next to the famous Comstock."—Senator Jones.

"Bound to prove one of the richest."—Denver Tribune.

"Promises to be the richest mine in Colorado."—New York Press.

"The management is conservative and able."—Boston Herald.

"Has produced marvellously rich ores in gold and silver."—[Bureau of International Lake City, Colo.

"Average, 1 silver $17,341.10 to the ton."—Lake City (Colo.) Photograph.

"A true fissure vein of great prospective value."—[Official Report of Government.

Address all orders for stock and prospectuses, and make checks, drafts or money orders payable to

JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Treasurer
The Black Wonder Gold & Silver Mining Co.,
244 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

A PRIZE TO EVERY ONE!

80

The above Bonus names a certain variable sum for the first person who sends a correct answer before June 30th, 1892, we will give $150 in Gold, the next $100, the next $50, to each of the next ten a Solid Gold Watch (not plated but SOLID GOLD), with Genuine Diamond Ring, the next 20 a Handsome Silk Dress Pattern of 14 to 18 yards, your choice from Black, Gray, Blue, Green, Brown or Wine Colors, and would send the name of your choice with the answer. To the next one hundred a Handsome Genuine Solid Nickel Silver Cased Watch, stem wind and set, with Chain and Charm to match, the next 200 we will give to every person who sends an answer and a particle of the LIFE OF CHRIST, the publishers have decided to offer a limited amount of full paid stock, subject to no further assessment, as follows: 10,000 shares at 10 cents per share, or 100 shares for $10.

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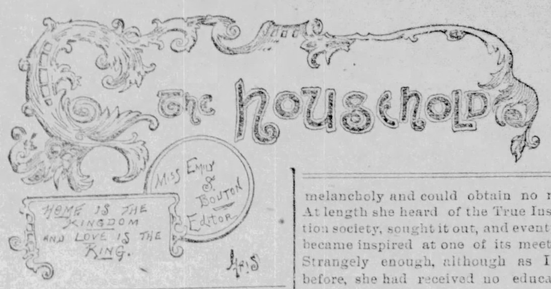



## HOME TALKS.

### THE AMANA SOCIETY.

*Its Rise and Growth in Germany—Being Persecuted They Came to the United States—Their Iowa Home.*

I have always been more or less interested in the different communities which have made the community-life a part of their religion. Some of them have been drawn together wholly by religious belief; others from a desire to attain independence in certain ways of living which they could not have in their ordinary surroundings. The large part have been the outcome of deep conviction on the part of the majority, even though they might be the victims of designing men who had constituted themselves their leaders. It is in fact, a study worthy of thoughtful persons, because such communities show to what lengths men and women may be carried by enthusiasm and a belief that they are taking the right and only road to what they call the true life.

Some time ago I read the story of the Amana society, or community of True Spirituality, as it is called, the home of which is in Iowa, about twenty miles west of Iowa City. They have at present about seven villages, and between one and two thousand members. This is all that remains of a great revival movement which took place in Germany in the 18th century. The facts given in the story of this people are taken from a monograph issued by the state university of Iowa publications. It is purely historical in its character. Of one thing the reader is convinced, that these people are honest and God fearing, and have passed through a long period of suffering, hardship and innumerable disappointments.

It would be very interesting to go back to the history of the religious movements which took place in Germany in the latter half of the seventeenth century. This would include two factors that play a most important part; namely, Mysticism and Pietism. The Amana society, as embodied, are of both these movements, which are not the same, although both made a pure life essential to the attainment of happiness. It would be impossible, however, to follow it all through. The believers in Mysticism fought against religious formality and dogmatism, believing that spirituality was the higher part of man's nature. They maintained that religion does not reside in the intelligence or will as active powers, but in the sensibility.

Among the leaders in Mysticism, which in Spain was called Quietism, was Molinas of Spain and Madam Guyon in France, and Jacob Bohme in Germany. Madam Guyon was a woman of great learning and of deep and sincere piety. She was eventually denounced by the clergy and banished from France. Bohme taught the same principles, that is, that religion proceeds from within, outward, and that those who would accomplish great works were inspired by an inward light that "taught them the essence of all things."

So much for Mysticism, which gave a part of the life to the Amana society, or the Community of True Inspiration. Pietism, however, had a larger part to do with their doctrines. This also was the belief of the party of German Lutherans in the latter part of the 17th century who were dissatisfied with the formalism of the clergy. From the Pietists came the Inspirationists, who held the same doctrines, with the addition of the belief that there were those among them who were inspired by God to prophesy like the prophets of old. There were very many among both the nobility and the common people who came under the influence of this idea, and they went from place to place speaking of what they believed to have been told them by the spirit, condemning the practices of the clergy in the most fearless manner. The natural result was persecution, but it only had the effect of making them more determined in their way.

Of all those who had so large a part in carrying forward the Inspiration Society there were none who had so great an influence in making it firm and immovable during those earlier years as Johann A. Gruber, and his friend, Johann F. Rock. Both were able men; both bold in the determination to tell what they believed to be a truth. Gruber was the deeper thinker, Rock the more fluent speaker; but both were full to overflowing with enthusiasm in the cause which they had made their own. Gruber was a student of retiring disposition, while Rock was a man of the world and loved to mingle with men. He was persuasive and eloquent, full of sympathy for his fellow men, and, as a consequence, easily reached their hearts. Both of them were necessary to the society, for one laid down in writing the purposes of their creed, while the other expanded them to the people. They declared that man was not saved by faith alone, but that good works were absolutely necessary. Honesty, uprightness and morality were strictly enforced on members of the society. As a consequence of their earnestness and enthusiasm, they roused public sentiment, both in the church and the state, a reform movement began then which has literally rolled on like a wave until it carried with it almost the whole nation.

Gruber died some years before Rock, but after the death of the latter the society began to decline and during the incessant wars of Frederick the Great, and the wave of rationalism that swept over the land, it seemed about to disappear. More especially did the Inspirationists suffer from the wars, because of their absolute refusal to bear arms.

Time passed on. The reign of Frederick the Great came to an end, and with it one of the strongest influences against the society. In 1817, a revival came, and new blood entered into it, and though its growth was comparatively unnoticed, it was yet real.

The most remarkable person among the new leaders was Barbara Heinemann. She was a poor, ignorant, peasant girl, the child of pious people, who were in such poverty that Barbara never attended school a day in her life, but was put, as early as possible, at work in a factory. During the latter part of the time she became exceedingly melancholy and could obtain no relief. At length she heard of the True Inspiration society, sought it out, and eventually became inspired at one of its meetings. Strangely enough, although as I said before, she had received no education, yet when she spoke, her language was fluent, clear and free from error. Added to this gift was the power to prophesy. She could foretell with great exactness, things that were to take place. She was persecuted by the magistrates, and felt most intensely the oppression which the government practiced toward the society, and she came with the little flock who resorted to America in search of freedom and a home. EMILY S. BOUTON.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### *Household Chats.*

There is one edict of fashion this spring, which is really a comfort to me; namely, that the "unfinished" neck to dresses is no longer to be allowed.

Of all of the freaks of that freakish dame, Fashion, there have been but few, fancy, I think, that were so universally unbecoming as this one.

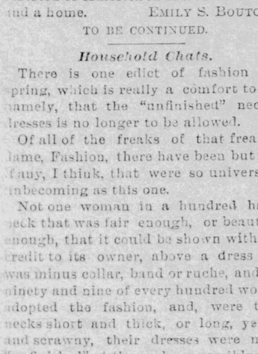
Not one woman in a hundred had a neck that was fair enough, or beautiful enough, that it could be shown with any credit to its owner, above a dress that was minus collar, band or ruche, and yet ninety and nine of every hundred women adopted the fashion, and, were their necks short and thick, or long, yellow and scrawny, their dresses were made "unfinished" at the neck, or possibly they would wear a string of beads as a "finish," and in some instances these were all that were required to "finish" a most unbecoming style.

But this was only a fad, and fortunately a very short-lived one, and to-day it is the correct thing to go to the other extreme in finishing the neck of your dress. Collars, ruchings and lace ruffles are worn, and immense bows of muslin and lace conceal alike the pretty, white neck of mademoiselle and the wrinkled one of madame.

Frequently the lace is continued in a cascade to the waist, thus giving quite a different appearance to the dress with which it is worn. A "butterfly" bow is very much affected by school girls who like freshness and variety at little expense. A fine handkerchief, with a border of lace or embroidery, can be utilized for this. The square of muslin is gathered in the middle—and fastened under the chin, while the corners are fastened to the shoulders and waist with stick pins. Scarfs of silk, the ends trimmed with wide white lace, or fringe, are worn outside of the street wrap. In jewelry, the present rage is for bow-knots, which are shown in every style, from plain gold to those which are enameled, or set with gems of various kinds, suiting all tastes and—pocket books.

### *Fancy Work and House Decoration.*

RIBBON PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.—This is made of two shades of ribbon, twice as much of one kind being used as of the other. Make each stripe twelve inches in length. Sew them together carefully, fringe the ends deeply, and pass the top through a silver or ivory ring to hang it up by. Cover 36 rings by crocheting them over with silk of one of the colors of the ribbon used. Arrange the rings in this way: Sew this to the center of the



middle piece of ribbon after they have been sewed together.

PRETTY TOWELS.—Pretty towels are a gift always appreciated by housekeepers, old and young. A nice finish for one is a border of drawn work on one end and an initial on the other. Another way of finishing is with a deep crocheted border with long fringe tied in. The crocheted band should be from 4 to 6 inches wide. Any cross-stitch pattern can be used; one of the prettiest is two diagonals facing each other. Coarse Glow Worm thread is good for this purpose, as it looks as well and wears better than linen.

Still another finish is to crochet wheels 2½ or 3 inches in diameter and insert in the form of one or two pyramids. Sometimes the wheels are set in near the hem of the towel quite irregularly—perhaps three or four on one end and the initial on the other end. In inserting the wheels care must be taken that the edge of the towel where it is cut is strongly run and then buttonhole stitched.

TISSUE-PAPER SACHET.—A half sheet of each of two shades of paper, a small quantity of cotton batting and a little sachet powder are required. Cut from each half sheet a perfect square of fifteen inches. Find the center, and from that lightly place the four corners together and draw it through the right hand, holding it at the central point in the left hand. At first great care must be taken not to tear the paper. It must be drawn through the hand again and again, and each time pulled out so that the whole surface may be thoroughly wrinkled alike. After both squares have thus been creased, place the lighter shade within the other so that the four corners may exactly correspond. Take the wadding and pull it apart in small bits until it is quite fluffy. Put some sachet powder in this, and then place the ball of cotton (which should be about the size of an ordinary base ball) within the cover of paper just prepared. Take a blunt pair of scissors and punch the cotton down. The point of the paper cone becomes flattened out of existence in this process. Now tie a thread tightly around the outside about half way from the top of the corners. This should come just above the ball of cotton. A little judicious "patting" will make the lower part—containing the cotton—flat, so that it may be set down, or, in other words, "so that it will stand alone." A narrow ribbon should now be tied around to hide the thread. Take two of the four "ears" now standing up and gracefully turn them down and fasten one on each side of the lower part. This shows the inside or lighter shade very prettily. Two paper pinks or roses stuck in the center where the two sets of "ears" separate, give it a very jaunty appearance but is very pretty without.—[Priscilla.

### *Knitting and Crocheting.*

Knitting abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; k tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; c ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

MOSS MATS.—With single zephyr in five shades of scarlet, beginning with the lightest shade, make a round mat in treble crochet increasing enough to make it round and flat, until it is of the size you wish. Then with three shades of green, beginning with the darkest, cast on medium size steel knitting needles, 11 stitches and knit plain a strip in each shade long enough to go around the outside of the mat. When the three strips are completed dip them into boiling water and dry quickly. Then sew the darkest strip on the edge of the mat, the next shade so that it will meet the lower edge of the outer row of crocheting, and the lightest strip upon the edge of the next row of crocheting.

Then ravel out the knitted strips, leaving one stitch in each row at the edge sewed to the center. This forms a curly moss all round the mat. White daises or cherries in wool are pretty placed in this moss.

COUNTERPANE FOR BABY'S CARRIAGE.—This is a pretty pattern for counterpanes or covers for baby carriages, done either in stripes or squares with double zephyr. In cotton it is not so effective.

Make a chain of any uneven number of stitches. 1st and 2d rows—ordinary Afghan or crochet, tricotee stitch. 3d row—raise the first, * raise the next, then raise the one underneath on the first row. Pull the wool through the lower one, then through the next two loops; then make 1 chain. Raise the next stitch as usual. Repeat from *. 4th and 5th rows—crochet tricotee. 6th row—like 3d. Repeat these three rows throughout. The appearance of the stitch can be varied in alternate stripes or squares by changing the position of the "lumps" or raised stitches—those which stand out above the general level of the work. These can be arranged in rows or groups, or, in fact, after any desired pattern.

### *A Song for the Season.*

HOUSE CLEANING.

Sing a song of cleaning house!
Pocketful of nails!
Four-and-twenty dust-pans,
Scrubbing-brooms and pails!
When the door is open,
Wife begins to sing,

"Just help me move this bureau here,
And hang this picture, won't you, dear?
And tack that carpet by the door,
And stretch this one a little more,
And drive this nail, and screw this screw;
And here's a job I have for you—
This closet door will never catch,
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And oh, while you're about it, John;
I wish you'd put the cornice on,
And hang this curtain, when you're done
I'll hand you other curtains;
This box has got to have a hinge
Before I can put on the fringe;
And won't you mend that broken chair?
I'd like a hook put right up there,
The bureau drawer must have a knob;
And here's another little job—
I really hate to ask you dear—
But could you fix a bracket here?"

And on it goes, when these are through
With this and that and those to do,
*Ad infinitum*, and more too,
All in a merry jingle,—
And isn't it enough to make
A man wish he was single? (Almost.)
[Good Housekeeping.

### *Correspondence.*

A MAN'S IDEA OF WHAT IS MEANT BY A "WOMANLY WOMAN."—A "womanly woman," according to my idea, is one who carries her womanliness with her wherever she goes, or whatever she does.

She will not willingly give pain to any creature, no matter how insignificant it may be, and where pain already exists, she is quick to alleviate it.

Whether she reigns over the household of some good man—which is generally conceded to be her proper sphere I believe—or takes her place in the great army of "bread winners," she is invested with a ready sympathy for those around her, and a quiet dignity, that commands the respect of all who are associated with her.

She touches a flower as gently as if it were a little child; and to those "human flowers" her heart is always open, be she married or single.

She treats the tired canvasser who stops at her door, with the same courtesy she accords her most fashionable caller, for the "womanly woman" has no "company manners," and though she mount the lecture platform, or a bicycle, she retains her modest personality, and helps to elevate every line of work she undertakes.—ALEXANDER MCINTOSH.

AND HERE WE HAVE THE WOMAN'S IDEA OF A WOMANLY WOMAN.—The womanly woman is the Christian woman, on whose brow is the stamp of religion, for, only from the heart of a Christian come those qualities that constitute a womanly woman.

She who takes the law of God as her guide, will be a loving and obedient daughter, and happy will the man be who leads her to the altar as his bride, and her "children shall rise up and call her blessed."

Who can so tenderly care for the little ones as she who remembers that her Master also loved little children; who so faithfully tends the sick, or comforts those that mourn, as she who thinks of Christ healing the sick and weeping at the grave of Lazarus.

J. G. Holland compares a woman without piety to a "wandering star," a "voiceless bird," and a "wandering brook." All the elements of our character should be harmonized by the tenderest devotion to the "One altogether lovely."

If the love of God dwell in you richly, you will be an honor to yourself, to your family and, above all, to Him who gave you being. If you would be a womanly woman, cultivate piety.—VIOLA.

WHO WILL SEND A SUGGESTION TO HELP THIS YOUNG MAN BEAUTIFY HIS ROOM?—Although of the "male persuasion," I find the Household one of the most interesting departments of THE BLADE, and one which receives immediate attention upon the arrival of the paper. In it I find many hints and suggestions, which I can apply in my humble surroundings with great profit. I want to thank one and all for past favors, and then ask another. It is this: In my home, "my quarters" consist of two rooms; one of which I use for a sitting room and study. This room was once used as a kitchen, and now contains a sink and a large cupboard covering one-half of the side wall, and running to the ceiling. The room is very handy, but not very pretty. What can I do to make it look more cosy and pleasant, from a boy's standpoint? Please don't propose crazy quilts, fancy work, etc., as I haven't the time, if I possessed the ability to do it; just something I can do, and that will not be too expensive. I and others would be glad if the editor would give us some hints about our "outings"—how and where to spend them; what to wear, what to take, what to do for amusement, and how to do it; the etiquette of camping; the thousand and one little things one is so apt to forget, etc., and last, but not least, what to cook, and how to cook it.

Much has been written on this subject, but very much of it does not apply to persons who camp, and have to do all the work themselves, and count their pennies closely at that. The HOUSEHOLD suggestions are always practical and to the point. I wish it all success in the future; may it live to bless "generations yet unborn."—STUDENT.

### *Correspondence Clippings.*

A WISH FOR THE MAY QUEEN.

May your "May Days," all be gay days,
And the happiest of the year,
Bringing with them joy and sunshine,
Peace, and plenty of good cheer.
May your friendships, like the violets
Starry-eyed and kissed with dew
Through all the coming "May Days"
Prove as sweet and all "true blue."

And may I, Oh gentle lady;
Have a quiet little part,
In the festive "May Day" gatherings
In the garden of your heart?
There, among its happy inmates,
Surely I will happy be
If you'll sometimes, gentle lady
Shed your lovely smile on me.

For I love you, gentle lady,
With a love that's pure and true,
In my waking hours and sleeping
All my dreams are dreams of you;
And throughout the earth's broad kingdom
None so happy are, I ween
As the heart where you, my lady,
Have been crowned the "May Day Queen."
JULIA R. GALLOWAY.

I would like to say to B. V. C. who is in love with his school-teacher and wants to know what to do about it, that there may be instances where one may be justifiable in presenting such matters to a trusted friend and confidante, and asking advice, but to appeal to the public through a newspaper for advice, certainly discloses a weakness worse than a lack of "self-reliance."

He says he has "deep and tender regards" for the young lady. Well, they must be tender indeed, too tender in fact to tender the lady.

If I have tender regards for a young lady, I prefer keeping the secret myself until such time that I may, with propriety, declare them to the lady herself, and not herald them to half the people in the United States through the medium of the press. My advice to him would be to keep his feelings for the young lady in abeyance until he has better judgment and more discretion. The lady, being a teacher, is comparatively independent, but would not be were she encumbered with such a "booby" as B. V. C. appears to be.—J. T. C.

B. V. C.:—"Self-reliance," is that all you lack? I am afraid there is more lacking than you are aware of, from the fact that you acknowledge that you are "undaunted" by the remarks of Mr. J. A. McComas. We see you are not; furthermore, I think it one of the impossibilities. I recommend that yourself, L. D. S. and your encouragers, attend an institution, where an attempt to repair broken-down minds is made. I intend to start a dime museum, provided all you noble young men (?) who "lack" "Self-reliance" will join me.—S. S. HAMAKER.

### *Inquiries.*

Can any one tell if it is injurious to one's health to use arsenical wafers for the complexion, and is there any reliable kind?—MRS. J. E. C.

I wonder if some one can not help me out of a difficulty? I have a babe seven months old that weighs only 16 pounds, having grown only six pounds since he was born. Was always well taken care of nursing good mothers' milk, and well and comfortably clothed in warm, soft flannels. His head and body will be dripping with sweat, and at the same time his ears, shoulders and limbs will feel cold; has a cold a good share of the time; has two teeth through, and more coming; is always pale and blue beneath the eyes; rather fretful, but seems as smart as the usual run of babes at his age. If there are any mothers of like experience I would be very grateful to hear from them.—ESTHER OLSEN.

Will some one tell me how to clean a paint brush that has become hard?—W. M. PEASMAKER.

Can some one give recipe for nervous, sick and neuralgia headaches? Will some one tell me the author of a song commencing:

"France has a lily, England a rose:
Every body knows where the shamrock grows?"

—VULCAN.

To prevent hang-nails, keep the skin at the base of the nails pushed down with a dull knife, or the thumb nail of your opposite hand.—V. R. DOCKERY.

Will some one (1) tell what to use to color feathers black? Some are light colored and some red ones. (2) How to make frosting with sugar and egg without cooking and exact amount. (3) Years ago a lady gave a recipe for raising beer seed, which I have, but would like to know if it was used to make a summer drink with and how to prepare?—UYCLONE.

### *Answers to Inquiries.*

The offer of music to those who would send postage for it, to Miss Mary R. Pomeroy, Toledo, is now withdrawn, as the supply is exhausted.—ED.

"Imogene" is anxious lest she shall miss her fate, by "not recognizing the signs of true love," and asks how she is to tell whether she really loves an admirer, or if it is only an "evenescent and fleeting fancy" that will be bestowed in the same degree upon the next one who "admires" her. This very doubt would seem to indicate that "Imogene" has never yet experienced what is called the *grande passion*, and that she is a little tiny bit of a flirt. Do not worry yourself, "Imogene." You will probably be fully satisfied on the subject when the right one comes along; if you are not, do not marry him. In a recent number of *Current Literature* is the following advice, which the editor thinks may help such doubtful damsels:

"Thou shalt know him when he comes—
(welcome youth!)
Not by any din of drums—
Nor by vantage of his airs;
Neither by his crown
Nor his gown.
Nor by anything he wears.
He shall only well known be,
By the holy harmony
That his coming makes in thee."

R. A.:—You should prefix the appropriate title to the names of professional men, when introducing them.—ED.

School Ma'am:—Washington and Jefferson each married a widow. Martin Van Buren's wife was Miss Hannah Hoes, a distant relative of his mother.—ED.

Gretchen:—You should congratulate the groom, and offer your best wishes for the future happiness of the bride, and you should speak, first, to the lady on all occasions of this kind. Second—It is best to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation as soon as possible. If you are not invited to a wedding, you are not expected to send presents, or if you know the invitation was purposely delayed to prevent your attendance. However, you should make due allowance for the mistakes and delays that are inevitable at such a time. Third—To say, "You are welcome," or simply incline your head is sufficient acknowledgement of continuous favors shown one at the table or elsewhere. Fourth—If one asks you to be the bearer of their regards to mutual friends, you need only say you will carry them with pleasure.—ED.

Reader of BLADE:—It depends very much upon the custom of the family, and the size of the dinner party, whether the host should serve both meat and vegetables. At a family dinner he usually does so, if the hostess has the tea or coffee to attend to. When there is a larger number at the table, the waiter will carry the plates to him for the meat, after the hostess has placed the vegetables on them, unless these are served in dishes by themselves, as is usual. Individual butter plates are used when ever there is butter to be served.—ED.

C. W.:—For goitre or swelled neck, bathe the swelling thoroughly three or four times a day with a strong solution of hot salt and water; applying with flannel cloth as hot as can be borne; continue this treatment until enlargement is entirely reduced.—MRS. J. E. C.

M. E. P.:—Subjects for commencement essays: "Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise"—Pope's Essay on Criticism. "That life is long which answers life's great end"—Young's Night Thoughts. "Earth's Chosen Heroes;" "Face the Right;" "Social Discontent;" "The Nobility of Labor;" "Loop Back the Curtains."—READER OF THE BLADE.

M. E. P.:—I will give you a list of subjects: "Look before you Leap;" "Judge not by Outward Appearance;" "All is not Gold that Glitters;" "Let there be Light;" "Look Forward, not Backward;" "Our School Days;" "The Past, Present, and Future," "Modern Inventions;" "The Eyes the Windows of the Soul;" "Self-reliance;" "Ye Olden Tyme;" "What has this World in Store for Us." I hope that you will find something to suit you in this list. I used the last subject for a valedictory.—P. P. C.

### *Breakfast Menu for Saturday.*

Wheat Granules. Sugar and Cream
Fried Fish. Stewed Potatoes.
Bread Muffins. Coffee.

### *Recipes.*

STEWED POTATOES.—Cut 6 medium-sized potatoes into dice, after paring them, and let them stand in cold salt water for 15 minutes. Then put them into boiling water and cook until done. Drain off all of the water, dredge 1 tablespoonful of flour over them, add a tablespoonful of butter, ½ pt. of milk, a little salt and pepper, and stir till the milk boils, and serve very hot.

FRIED FISH.—Clean the fish by washing it well, inside and out; wipe it dry with a clean towel and sprinkle well with salt. Then drop into *boiling* fat, and fry till done. Oil is better than lard or drippings for frying fish; butter should never be used, as it scorches so easily. Fish fried in this way are much nicer than when fried in a frying-pan, with just enough fat to keep them from sticking to the pan.—E. L. C.

BREAD MUFFINS.—Soak 1 pt. stale bread crumbs in 1 pt. of milk for half an hour; add the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs; 1 tablespoonful melted butter; 1 teaspoonful of salt and 1½ cupfuls sifted flour. Beat until perfectly smooth and then stir in carefully the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in greased gem pans, in a quick oven, for 30 minutes.—ALICE B.

RHUBARB PIE.—Line a deep pie plate with good paste and fill with tender stalks of rhubarb cut in very thin slices, and to each pie allow 5 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Scatter 1 tablespoonful of flour over the sugar, cover with an upper crust, leaving a hole in the center to allow the escape of the steam. Press the edges of the crusts together, and bind a strip of wet muslin around the pie. Bake 45 minutes or long enough to thoroughly cook the rhubarb.—EMMA S.

TURNIPS WITH CREAM SAUCE.—Pare the turnips and cut them into dice, put them into boiling water and cook steadily for 30 minutes, drain and serve in a hot dish, with cream sauce poured over them.

## HOME FLOWER GARDENS

### HOW THEY ARE MADE BEAUTIFUL.

*Everybody May Have Flowers If They Will Take Some Trouble—Some Advice About Their Cultivation.*

NO. V.

In the third of this series of papers a mistake was made in setting up the article by Practical Experience which we wish to correct. Instead of "Tuberose and Begonias," it should read "Tuberous Begonias," which are a species of beautiful, summer-blooming bulbs, that have quite recently been introduced as bedding plants. They are continuous bloomers, in both double and single varieties. Their colors range from a rich scarlet to soft rose, golden yellow, orange and pure white. The plants grow rapidly from cuttings, in some varieties, observing to cut just below a joint, or eye. The proper care of the bulbs was given in the article referred to above.

For beauty and use combined, do not fail to plant running vines about the house, by the piazza, or before any window that will be exposed to the rays of the sun through the summer; they will form a screen that will be a protection, and a joy to your eyes as well. If there is any unsightly building on the premises or the ugly looking stump of a tree, they can be made beautiful by planting a few seeds of some rapidly growing vine.

I read once of a lady whose sense of the eternal fitness of things was continually offended by a huge water-butt that stood at the corner of her house and served in place of a cistern. It was useful and could not well be dispensed with, but it was unmitigatedly ugly until she planted around it seeds of morning glory and mixed nasturtiums. In a short time the ungainly form was completely hidden from view by the dark green leaves, and in the mornings there was such a lavish display of color in the white, purple and pink bells of the morning glory, that it seemed the most beautiful thing possible, until you saw it later in the day, when these "glories," having finished their mission for the day, were succeeded by the gorgeous nasturtium blossoms that gleamed from the dark, green background in all shades of orange and gold and dark, velvety red. All of this beauty, which was a joy to all who passed the house as well as to its occupant, cost but ten cents for the two packages of seed and less than half an hour's time spent in planting them.

And there were some of the seeds left for another place, at that.

The most familiar and easily cultivated of these vines are the morning glory, and what may be called its supplement, the moon flower, which chooses the night time to display its pure white flowers that we may not be utterly deprived of blossoms when most flowers are taking the rest needed for their daily display.

The old-fashioned, sweet, red and yellow honeysuckle will gratify both sight and smell. The trumpet vine, which will make its way through and over all obstacles and wave its dark, red blossoms triumphantly from the very top of a tree, or anything to which it can attach itself, is another friend of the amateur gardener. The wild cucumber, which, with its large, coarse leaves, will soon hide an unpainted back fence, or make an ample shade for any plant that cannot endure the ardent rays of a summer sun, bears a delicate, fragrant blossom, and is quite independent of any care, after it is once started—flowering, ripening and sowing its seeds with an utter disregard of neglect on the part of the gardener.

For the front piazza, where we care more for the quality of our vines, the wisteria, with its clusters of light and dark purple, or white flowers, is unquestionably the queen of vines for this purpose, being very hardy and increasing rapidly from seeds, or from layers.

Should there be near your home any unsightly stone or brick wall, there is nothing equal to the wood vine, sometimes called the Virginia creeper, and five-leaved ivy, for concealing it. This plant is of very rapid growth, and can be grown from seeds or cuttings, and will cling with great tenacity to wood work, as well as to stone or brick, and for this reason is not so desirable to plant near a frame building as it will force its way under the siding, so as, sometimes, to loosen it from the walls. It has no flowers to speak of, but depends for its chief beauty upon the brilliant scarlet and orange which its leaves assume in the fall.

Again we are indebted to our "Practical" correspondent for valuable information, in answering questions sent in regard to flowers.

In answer to question in "Household" I will say to "Country Woman" that sage, summer savory and all herbs are raised from seed sown in drills and transplanted when large enough, to the place where they are to remain and will with ordinary care endure quite severe winters.

Smilax can be grown in pots either out of doors or in the house, but is not hardy. It requires a rest once a year and is raised from seed or division of tubers.

The Resurrection plant is, botanically, "Selaginnella Convoluta," a species of club moss. Its fronds are curiously curled in when dry, but expand and grow it put in water. It is a native of Panama and is not hardy North, but can be grown in water in the house.

Callas should be dried off about the first of June, and should be repotted in October in not too large pots, as the Callas bloom better when pot-bound, and watered freely with manure water. Frequent syringing the leaves keeps off the dust and insects, or use a wash of weak tobacco water, being careful to wash off with clear water afterward.

Kerosene emulsion is excellent for destroying all insects, and is not injurious to any plant. Dissolve ½ lb. of common, hard soap in 2 qts. of hot water; add 1 pt. of kerosene, stirring until thoroughly mixed; add two gallons of warm water, and use freely with a sprinkler.

Hardwood ivy is increased by rooting cuttings in sand.

Moonflowers open their blossoms about six o'clock at night, are mostly white, and are like morning glories, only very much larger.—PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

SOME INQUIRIES.

Will some one tell me something about the care of tea roses?—LILLIAN.

I have some beautiful rose bushes, at least they were beautiful when I took them from the green houses, but the leaves have all turned yellow and fallen off. When I transplant them to the garden ought I cut the stalks down in order to insure flowers next winter?—DISMAYED AMATEUR.

### "I Am So Tired,"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is then rendered susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends are with one voice declare "It Makes the Weak Strong."

### *BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.*

Motto: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

MT. PULASKI, ILL.

Georgia Broughton, Nellie Roberts,
Clarence Roberts, James Broughton.

LEVIAS, KY.

Ida M. Davidson, Wallace T. Davidson,
Carson E. Franklin, Collin H. Franklin,
Jimmie H. Franklin, Eva W. Franklin.

Names this week, 10. Total, 32,265.

The above embraces all names received up to May 9.

### *THE FIRST PRAYER.*

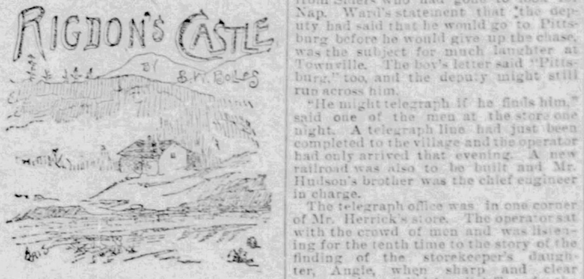
She knelt at my side in the firelight's glow,
Robed in a garment of white;
Her dimpled hands clasped, and head bending low,
And said the first "lay me" that night—
The lamps burning bright up the wide city street,
As the love in our hearts, for our darling so sweet.

The prayer was a long one for Baby to learn,
And little knees chubby and round
Grew tired and up at each sentence's turn
The darling would spring with a bound;
So standing, she said, "My soul dear Lord take,"
As kneeling she'd prayed, "if I never should wake."

We finished the prayer—she saying it o'er
In tones like the note of a bird;
Then into my arms—"No more! pray no more!
Lids drooping—the sweet voice was mute.
But angels are near, when the little ones sleep,
And bend o'er each pillow, the dear one to keep.

I smiled, as I pondered her baby protest,
And thought, it as artless as she,—
The wish of our heart were always confessed
We might blush, though we bended the knee;
But Jesus, who knows all the toil of the fray,
Folds His loving arms round us, as weary we pray.

—[Josephine C. Goodale.




### CHAPTER XIV.

Siders and Ward were at a loss to know what to do. Nap was lost to them for the night; that was as plain as could be, and now that the Castle was in ruins, there was slight hope of finding any clue to the rest of the men whom they were positive had stolen the money box if Nap had told the truth. They stood and watched the fire from the top of the cliff and hoped that they might see some of the rascals, whom they believed had burned the cabin, come from their hiding place.

"We ought to go down and look around," said Ward. "We might be able to discover something."

Siders agreed, and together they went along the edge of the wall of rock and could soon look into the very interior of the Castle, a good hundred feet below them.

Suddenly Siders raised his gun. A man was stealing along the brush at the other side of the ravine. In his hand he carried a small tin box.

"It's Hudson's," exclaimed Ward.

"Stop!" shouted Siders.

But the man ran on. He was out of sight before either man could speak again.

"The boy was right," exclaimed Ward to the deputy sheriff.

"He was, and now what shall we do?"

"Find the boy," said Ward. "And we must be at it at once. He might starve here in this wild place if we don't hunt him up. We have already lost too much time."

"But not until we have gone down to the Castle and looked the ground over to see if there is anything to show who the men are that have been making the lives of the whole country from Pinesta to Townville, a burden. I am sure that this is the band that has given us so much trouble in the past two months," said Siders.

They went down to the bottom of the ravine but there was nothing to find, and after an hour's search they came back to where the boy had escaped from them so completely. They suddenly came upon a trail deep in the wet mud of the bank of the stream and this they determined to follow. They lost it time and again only to find it just as they were about to give up in despair and return to the river. Siders finally told Ward that he was going to follow the trail if the road led him to Pittsburg. After discussing the matter a few minutes, it was determined that it was best for Ward to go back to Townville and tell the men there to keep Rigdon a prisoner and to make greater search after the rest of the thieves who, it was evident, were still at large.

Ward set off at a rapid pace and Siders kept on in search of the boy.

Three days later a man from Pinesta was in Townville. He said that he was the bearer of a letter to the keeper of the store and that it came from a ragged and dirty boy who had slept in his barn only the night before. Mr. Herrick took the letter and opened it with much surprise.

The letter was written in a very cramped hand and with spelling that was not of the best and read as follows:

mistUr herrieK:

I am goin to writ yu too say too mister hudson YOu know himm and to say too him that I amm goin too FIND thee box I amm coming when I finde its wen I do I will get itt too himm rite off keep my father feil i cum bak.

Napoleon Bigdon esq

P. S. I amm going too Pittsberg.

The store keeper knew the story and his eyes grew larger and larger as he read. This was the boy of whom his little daughter had so often spoken since that terrible night when she had been lost.

"Where is this boy?" he asked of the Pinesta man.

"He went away right after he had eaten his bite that my wife got for him this morning. I said I was coming to Townville and told him that he might hire out to some of the farmers up here if he would come along, but he said that he was obliged to get to Pittsburg right off. But he told me that he knew you and that he wished that I would take a letter up here. Do you know him?"

"How was he dressed?" asked Mr. Herrick, ignoring the question.

"He was pretty ragged, but he had a nice clean face, and I told my wife that a boy like that didn't lie. You see since this off excitement, and everybody coming into these parts, we aren't very particular about everybody as we used to be. He wan't your boy, was he?"

"No," said Mr. Herrick; "you see he is wanted here for stealing. He is a bad boy, I guess. But I don't understand this letter at all. It is very strange."

The storekeeper hesitated a moment and then said: "You have no idea where he has gone, have you?"

"Well, as there is a stage at the place where the people can go most any way they want to, I suppose I can't be very positive."

"Was there a stage from Pinesta to Pittsburg?"

"Yes, to-day."

"But he has no money," mused Mr. Herrick aloud.

"I must be going," said the man, as he moved toward the door.

"Wait," said the storekeeper, as he went to the back of the counter. "Here is half a dollar for your trouble."

But the man only tossed it back, and with a smile, went out.

The storekeeper hunted up Mr. Hudson and read to him the letter. It was strange to see the tears gather in the eyes of the farmer as he made out the scrawl. He sat and looked at the dirty and ill-written note some time before he spoke.

"Mr. Herrick," he said, "there is a sermon in this. I am sure that you nor I never went through the struggle that this boy has, and I am glad to see that he has come out the conqueror. I did not know whether to believe him or not when we found him first, though I wanted to. When Ward came back and said that he had ran away, I was afraid that all of my good opinions were to be crushed. I am sure that some of the people will say that this letter is only a ruse to keep us from hunting for him, but I am sure it is not. Boys do not write letters when they are going to do a wrong act. I don't know whether this boy will succeed in finding the box or not, but if any one can he is the one to do it. Rigdon is safely lodged in jail, and I am going to wait at least until I hear from this boy again before I do a thing. Siders ought to be writing in a few days. I really hope the deputy won't find him."

The arrival of this letter in Townville was soon known all around the valley and many people went to the Hudson home to see it. To think that a boy who had stolen a box with $2,000 in it should have the temerity to write to the man from whom he had taken the money, was something looked upon in a hundred different ways by the valley people. They couldn't understand it at all.

As yet not a word had been heard from Siders who had gone to look for Nap. Ward's statement that "the deputy had said that he would go to Pittsburg before he would give up the chase, was the subject for much laughter at Townville. The boy's letter said "Pittsburg," too, and the deputy might still run across him.

"He might telegraph if he finds him," said one of the men at the store one night. A telegraph line had just been completed to the village and the operator had only arrived that evening. A new railroad was also to be built and Mr. Hudson's brother was the chief engineer in charge.

The telegraph office was in one corner of Mr. Herrick's store. The operator sat with the crowd of men and was listening for the tenth time to the story of the finding of the storekeeper's daughter, Angie, when sharp and clear came the "click! click!" of the telegraph key. The men started up only to sit down or crowd around the operator as he came to the table and gave an answer in quick, jerky dots and dashes.

He took up a piece of paper and, as the steady sound came, wrote. There was a smile on his face as he rose and said:

"Here's the first telegram on the new wire. As it seems to be for all of you, I will read it:"

To the citizens of Townville, care of Thomas Hudson:—I have the boy. Will be home to-day. HORACE SIMMS.

"It is dated at Pittsburg," said the operator. "Your celebrated boy is evidently captured."

### CHAPTER XV.

With his mind fully made up that he must find the tin box himself or go to prison, Nap had watched for the first opportunity to get away from the two men who were at that moment, to his mind, his worst enemies. When Siders had raised his gun to shoot at the deer, he saw the chance. With a wild leap Nap went down and down, into the water of the stream and was whirled by the swift current a hundred feet below the falls before he could recover his strength. Used to water, as a very small boy

# News of the Week.

☞ THE BLADE is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE

### Of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha—Proceedings of the Week's Sessions.

OMAHA, Neb., May 4.—The Methodist Episcopal general conference is scarcely down to business yet. Yesterday afternoon's session was mainly devoted to the hearing of the report of the committee on constitution appointed four years ago and the preliminary work of appointing committees.

After giving a brief review of the various meetings of the committee, Dr. Neeley presented the changes and recommendations suggested in the report. Among other things suggested was a change in the arrangement of the discipline. Material change was recommended in the rules or in the wording of the discipline.

It also recommends that the ministerial and lay delegates vote together in the general conference on all questions

BISHOP MERRILL.

except those intended to make a change in the organic law of the church. At present the ministerial delegation vote first, and the lay delegates follow. This plan has become quite unpopular among the lay delegates, and the recommendation of the committee on this point will probably meet with approval.

A committee consisting of one from each annual conference was appointed on temperance and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and a committee of equal size was appointed on the Epworth League. The discussion on these two subjects indicated that the conference is very deeply interested in both subjects and radical action is anticipated. A special committee was also appointed to consider the order of deaconesses.

Bishop Warden presided at the morning session of the Methodist conference to-day and called the gathering to order promptly at 9 o'clock.

The reports reviewed the work in foreign lands, showing the work to be in excellent condition all over the world. No schisms; no dissensions have appeared in the church during the past four years. Since the last general conference fully 400,000 members have been added to the

BISHOP WALDEN.

church, a greater growth than had ever been known in the history of the church.

The report then touched on the vote in the annual conference and churches upon the admission of women to the general conference, the result being as follows: Laity, for, 235,068, against 103,843; ministerial, for, 5,609, against 4,944. At 10 o'clock the Episcopal address was delivered by Bishop Foster.

The membership during the past four years has grown rapidly, and now numbers 2,293,614 communicants; 442,000 souls have been added to the church during the four years by confession of faith. Churches have increased 264, with an increased valuation of $18,321,331. Contributions to all missionary societies have increased $334,135. Higher education in ministry is imperative, and no man should be allowed in chairs in our theological schools whose loyalty to the doctrine of our church is not steadfast. The church wants no traitors. The Epworth League received great praise as a mediator between the Sunday school and the church. It has in three years sprung up from naught to 8,000 chapters, with 600,000 members.

OMAHA, May 5.—Bishop Waldron presided at the morning session of the Methodist Episcopal general conference to-day. There has been a lively contest in the organization of the Temperance committe. Rev. J. G. Evans secured the election by a majority of two votes. The Temperance committee is looked upon as a very important one.

The order of the day was taken up at 10:30, being the report of Bishop Thoburn, of India and Malaysia. The Methodist church, he said, was teaching and preaching the gospel in India and Malaysia in thirteen different languages.

Bishop Thoburn's report gave a detailed account of the work done in three

BISHOP MALLALIEU.

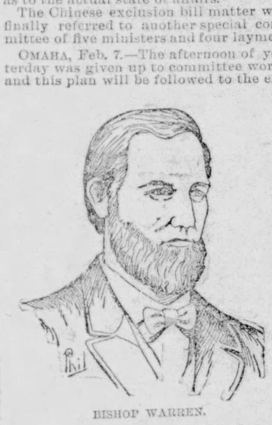
annual conferences, the district conferences and the woman's conference in India. It stated that the work in India was in excellent condition, but the need was great. The working force from America had fallen off some, but the work had continued to grow. The membership had increased nearly 30,000 during the quadrennial.

The Methodist Sunday schools in India now have a membership of over 55,000, an increase of 15,000 during the four years past. In the day schools the church had 29,000 native pupils of India. People by thousands were giving up their idols, and the native ministry was rapidly increasing both in numbers and efficiency.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, submitted the report which stated that the committee had learned that the bill had already been signed by the President and it was therefore too late to take action until the exact wording and condition of the bill should be ascertained. Dr. Swindells offered a minority report to have the question referred to the committee on the state of the church. He feared the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill would jeopardize the lives and the property of missionaries in China, and he wanted the matter thoroughly considered and disposed of so that the conference might be thoroughly informed as to the actual state of affairs.

The Chinese excitsion bill matter was finally referred to another special committee of five ministers and four laymen.

OMAHA, Feb. 7.—The afternoon of yesterday was given up to committee work, and this plan will be followed to the end



BISHOP WARREN.

of the conference. There will be but one session each day, leaving the afternoon for committee work. Last evening the conference tendered a reception to Dr. W. F. Moulton, the distinguished delegate from England. The large convention hall was filled with delegates and spectators. No less than 2,000 people attended the reception. Dr. Moulton was warmly received by the vast audience and his address, which lasted nearly an hour, was very frequently interrupted by applause. He said the Methodist faith was firmly rooted in the bed rock of everlasting truth and the squalls that were giving some denominations trouble created not a ripple of uneasiness among the Methodists. He predicted great and lasting prosperity for the Methodistic denominations so long as they held firmly to the faith of the immortal Wesley.

**Bishop Fowler in the Chair.**

Bishop Fowler, of San Francisco, presided at the Methodist conference today. The devotional exercises of the morning were led by Rev. W. McDonald, a colored brother of Mississippi. Immediately after the reading of the minutes,

BISHOP FOWLER.

Dr. Fiske presented a resolution endorsing heartily the address of Dr. W. F. Moulton, the English fraternal delegate, delivered the evening before in the presence of the conference.

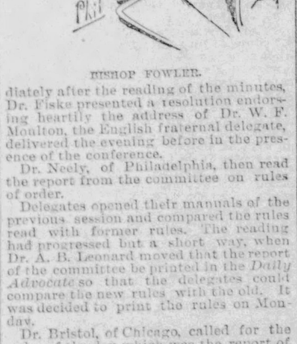
Dr. Neely, of Philadelphia, then read the report from the committee on rules of order.

Delegates opened their manuals of the previous session and compared the rules read with former rules. The reading had progressed but a short way, when Dr. A. B. Leonard moved that the report of the committee be printed in the *Daily Advocate* so that the delegates could compare the new rules with the old. It was decided to print the rules on Monday.

Dr. Bristol, of Chicago, called for the order of the day which was the report of Bishop Taylor, of Africa. The special order of the day was taken up.

**Bishop Taylor's Address.**

Bishop Taylor, of Africa, then came forward and was greeted with great applause. He said the civilization of Africa was a stupendous work. A



DR. MOORE.

part of the continent of Africa was poverty stricken by nature on account of the unproductiveness of the country in its present state. The natives were unable to make use of even the resources that were within their reach. They needed brain culture and hand culture. Without hand culture they would starve on their barren plains. The best time to begin the education of the head and hand, which must be carried forward simultaneously in Africa, was in youth. It would not do to wait until the heathen had grown up in ignorance and sin. "Day unto day and night unto night," said the speaker, "the work should go on. God's school has no vacation, it is continuous."

Bishop Taylor then spoke of the necessity of purchasing, or redeeming the young African girls before they could be gotten away from their parents. The girls are marketable, and the parents will not let the missionaries have them to educate without first receiving the market price for them. He said it was useless to try to Christianize the young men without Christianizing the young women. They must have Christian purposes for life or the work will fail. He told of one instance where a naked heathen African carried a child nearly three hundred miles to keep her out of the hands of the slave merchants. He then gave a list of the membership of the missions and Sunday schools in Africa. He said there are over three thousand church members, 38 Sunday schools, over 300 teachers, 3,750 Sunday school scholars belonging to the Methodists in Africa. Bishop Taylor said that the missions of Africa needed the prayers and help of the Methodists in America.

Some one requested Bishop Taylor to present the little colored girl that he had brought to America with him to the conference. The child was brought forward and placed upon the presiding officer's desk. The conference was thrilled with the picture presented and a burst of applause filled the house. Bishop Bowman stepped forward and took the little waif by the hand. The child looked at him innocently and smiled. The audience again broke out in applause.

"What is her name?" called out a delegate.

"We call her Diana," said Bishop Taylor.

"How old is she?" called another.

"She is about three years old," replied

BISHOP THOBURN.

the bishop, "and nine months ago she was a heathen child. She has learned to talk English in that short time."

"And she has gotten into the general conference, too," said Bishop Fowler, and the audience laughed. The diminutive black youngster looked out in great wonderment at the sea of white faces while the discussion of the rules of order was continued.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—"The American University" and "Christian Education" were the prevailing themes at the mass meeting at Exposition hall yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the forbidding weather there was an audience of over 25,000 people present and they sat out the entire programme that lasted two and three-quarter hours.

All the addresses were with reference to the proposed great university at Washington, which will be open only to college graduates and the doors of which are not to be thrown open until an endowment fund of five million dollars has been secured.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—The delegates to the Methodist general conference assembled in the Exposition hall this morning, looking considerably disgusted with the weather, but ready to take up the work of the conference with energy and earnestness. Bishop Vincent presided and the devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. McKinley of New York.

Amos Shinkle offered a resolution to fix the time for the election of officers for Monday, May 16. It was amended so as to read on Tuesday, May 17, and was carried. This, it is thought, will create a tremendous interest in the work of electioneering, and from now until May 17 the work of building fences will, it is said, be pushed with great vigor by the candidates.

Dr. J. M. King, of New York, a leading candidate for the episcopacy, offered a resolution for a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States. It relates to the protection of the public schools in the United States against religious encroachments and to define the attitude of the churches with relation to the schools. The resolution was adopted and applauded. Dr. King offered another resolution declaring that the appropriation of money by the national government for ecclesiastical education was not in accord with the principles of the constitution, and that the churches should refuse to receive money from the government for the education of the Indians. Dr. King spoke earnestly upon the subject, stating that all the churches had been getting assistance from the government in their Indian work. He believed it was a wrong principle. The Catholic church, he said, had received over two millions dollars. He wanted the whole contract system between the government and the church wiped out. The resolution was carried unanimously.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

**The Conference Report in the Senate Agreed to.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—As soon as the conference report on the Chinese bill was laid before the Senate, yesterday afternoon, Senator Sherman stated that although a member of the Conference committee, he had not been able to sign the report. He was very willing to provide any necessary legislation for the restriction of Chinese labor, and thought that the Senate bill had done so very broadly.

It had proposed to continue in force the existing laws, with penalties for their violation by Chinamen coming into the United States especially through Canada. He looked upon the introduction of Chinese laborers through Canada as an insult to the United States. They were allowed to enter Canada on payment of a charge of $50 a head, and with the privilege of entering the United States in violation of law. That was not courteous treatment on the part of Canada. It was just incidents like that which tended to create excitement and irritation along the border, and which would some day be the cause of great difficulty. Those who believed that the United States had a right to trample on the treaty and to disregard it, might vote for the conference report without compunction; but, for his part, he did not feel at liberty to do so.

Mr. Frye spoke of a visit which he had made to Rock Springs, Wyo., where he had seen about a hundred Chinamen—peacable, quiet, well-behaved, cleanly people. There were also there two companies of infantry; and when he inquired of their commanding officer why the troops were there, he was told that their presence was necessary in order to protect the lives of those quiet, unoffending Chinamen from a horde of unnaturalized Poles and Hungarians who worked in the mines.

Mr. Palmer said that there were two reasons why he could not vote for the conference report. One was that a Chinaman seeking to come into the United States was not to be admitted to bail. That was an unnecessarily harsh provision—one not consistent with the fundamental principles of justice that existed in China and America and everywhere where God reigned. The other reason was the provision for the arrest of Chinaman not provided with certificates. He sympathized with the gentlemen from the Pacific coast, and would do anything to help them, except what he believed to be essentially wrong and unjust.

The vote was then taken and the conference report was agreed to: Yeas, 30; nay, 15, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Allen, Chandler, Cockrell, Cullom, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Hiscock, Jones (Ark.), McPherson, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Vest, Walthall, Warren and White—30.

Nays—Messrs. Bate, Call, Colquitt, Dawes, Dixon, Frye, George, Gray, Higgins, Kyle, Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Sherman and Wilson—15.

## FUN IN THE HOUSE,

### At the Expense of the Objector—Democrats as Well as Republicans Enjoyed the Sport—The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(Special.)—Tom Reed, who is the master of invective and the king of sarcasm in the House, gave Chairman Holman a trouncing yesterday that he will not soon forget. Mr. Reed performed his act of castigation in his usual manner to the great delight of the Republican minority, and those Democratic members who do not approve of Holman's niggardly policy.

The river and harbor bill was being discussed paragraph by paragraph when the clause was taken up which provided for an appropriation of $13,000 "to be expended in completing the embankment on the south side of the great Miami river, near its junction with the Ohio river, to confine the waters of said Miami river in great floods to the general course of its channel to the end that the formation of the bar in the Ohio now obstructing navigation may be arrested." Reed said that this multitude of words simply meant that $13,000 was to be voted for the benefit of the people of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a town in Holman's district. The embankment was two miles and a half from the Miami river and could not possibly prevent the formation of a bar at the mouth of that river, if one was forming there. It was immediately in front and surrounded a large part of the village of Lawrenceburg, and was a protection to the village from high waters. Moreover it was used by railroads, and thus Lawrenceberg got rid of several lines of objectionable railroad tracks. It was of no assistance to navigation whatever. These facts, said Reed with captivating sarcasm, would, he felt certain, when brought to Holman's attention, induce him to vote against the appropriation. He was sure that Holman's great devotion to the people at large and to retrenchment and reform would prevent him from lending his aid and influence to such a scheme as the one in question. The appropriation had probably crept into the river and harbor bill without Holman's knowledge. Reed wanted to have it stricken out, and he was confident Holman would assist him in that laudable undertaking, which was solely in the interest of retrenchment and reform.

While Reed was talking, and he talked with much force and well-feigned gravity, two-thirds of the Democrats laughed, clapped their hands on their legs and poked one another in the short ribs. Holman, meanwhile, was a study. He took out his paper of fine cut tobacco, plucked at it nervously, and filled his mouth time and again, only to empty it immediately. He squirmed and was very uncomfortable, as every one could plainly see. Of course he defended the appropriation and the breakwater at Lawrenceburg, which, so far, has cost the government over $50,000, and was built simply as a protection to some of Holman's constituents. Chairman Blanchard, of Louisiana, a Democrat, and chairman of the committee on Rivers and Harbors, said that while Holman favored embankments in the Ohio river, which would be of benefit to his constituents, yet he bitterly opposed the same kind of embankments in the Mississippi and elsewhere.

Reed's amendment to strike out the $13,000 was not agreed to because the Democrats, while they enjoyed Reed's exposure of Holman, did not dare to offend the old man. Reed concluded his attack by saying that Holman never voted against appropriations for Indiana, which simply proved that he was no better than any other man, and wasn't the kind of a watchdog the people thought him to be.

### RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

**Animated Discussion Preceding Its Passage This Morning.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Almost an hour was consumed in the House, this morning, in the consideration of unimportant reports submitted by the committee on Accounts.

The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the river and harbor bill. The pending question was the reconsideration of the vote by which the House on Saturday agreed to the amendment providing that in the cases where authority has been granted the secretary of war to make contracts for the completion of certain works if no bids be received which are deemed by the secretary then materials may be purchased and the work may be done otherwise than by contract.

Reluctantly but recognizing the fact that by so doing they would escape a day of filibustering, the advocates of the bill voted to reconsider, and the amendment was then rejected.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back with an amendment striking out the contract provisions.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, moved to amend the instructions by requiring the committee to strike out all appropriations which are for new works or for the further extension of works now under construction, so that the bill shall include only applications for the completion of works now in progress.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 69; nays, 70. The question then recurred on Mr. Holman's motion. The motion was defeated—yeas, 92; nays, 140.

The House then passed the bill by a vote of yeas, 186; nays, 65.

### 52D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senate—The conference report on Chinese exclusion act was agreed to. The House bill placing binding twine on the free list was laid before the Senate.

House—Bill passed: Making appropriation for consular service.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senate—Bills passed: Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at McKeesport, Pa.; to convey to the state of Kansas a portion of the Fort Hayes military reservation (about 3,320 acres) for homes for old soldiers and their families and to open the rest of the reservation to homestead settlement; creating two additional land districts in the state of Montana; releasing to the city of Monterey, Cala., the interests of the United States to the Charter lot; House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Osage river between Warsaw and the mouth of Turkey creek, Mo.; Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at Quincy, N. D.; for the disposition and sale of the lands of the Klamath river, Indian reservation, Cala., passed with a substitute and a conference asked.

House—The conference report on Chinese excision bill was agreed to. Resolution adopted: Asking the attorney general what information he had as to whether the department had violated the anti-trust law.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Senate—Bills passed: House bill to establish a military post at Helena, Mont.; appropriating $100,000; House bill to establish sub-ports of entry and delivery at Superior, Wis., and Ashland, Wis.; House bill appropriating $250,000 to defray the expenses of the Bering sea arbitration at Paris; Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Washington, Pa.

House—The river and harbor bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senate—Eulogies of the late Senator Wilson (Md.) were delivered by a number of senators, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House—The river and harbor bill was discussed, but no action was taken.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—House—Bill passed: Donating the military reservation at Oklahoma City to that city for school purposes. The River and Harbor appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senate.—The bill admitting the two Iaman steamers to American registry on condition two additional steamers of the same size be built in American yards, was passed. The resolution to pay the Choctaws and Chickasaws for their interest in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation was agreed to. It appropriates about $8,000,000.

House.—The River and Harbor appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $21,317,000, and authorizes contracts for work involving about $35,000,000 more.

**Plan of Organization and Officers Will be Reported.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Republican Congressional campaign committee held a meeting last night. Hon. Jos. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting, and Representative Houk, of Tennessee, temporary secretary. In accordance with a motion by Representative Bontelle, of Maine, the following persons were constituted a committee to report at a future meeting a plan of organization and a list of permanent officers:

New England, J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; Middle states, J. H. Ketcham, New York; Western states, Bishop Perkins, Kansas; Northwestern states, W. F. Sanders, Montana; Border states, J. H. Wilson, Kentucky; Southern states, John C. Houk, Tennessee; Pacific states, Binger Herman, Oregon.

## NOT ENOUGH VOTES

### To Nominate Him at Minneapolis—Will the Opposition be Able to Concentrate Its Strength?—The Exact Figures so Far.

CHICAGO, May 10.—President Harrison is short of votes enough to nominate him on the first ballot at Minneapolis.

All of the states and territories with the exception of Montana and Oklahoma have held conventions, nominating delegates and alternates to the Minneapolis convention. The representation made by the National committee in the convention gives Montana six and Oklahoma two. There will be 896 delegates in the body and 449 will be necessary to a choice.

The gentlemen in charge of President Harrison's campaign claim a clear majority of instructed delegates. This assertion of strength is not borne out by the facts. The following table gives the Harrison strength as evidenced by the voice of state conventions already held where instructions have been made:

| | Harrison. | Not instructed. | | Harrison. | Not instructed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22 | .. | New Jersey | .. | 20 |
| Arkansas | 16 | .. | New York | .. | 72 |
| California | .. | 18 | N. Carolina | .. | 22 |
| Colorado | .. | 8 | N. Dakota | .. | 6 |
| Connecticut | .. | 12 | Ohio | .. | 46 |
| Delaware | .. | 6 | Oregon | .. | 8 |
| Florida | .. | .. | Pennsylvania | .. | 64 |
| Georgia | .. | 26 | Rhode Island | .. | 8 |
| Idaho | .. | 6 | S. Carolina | 18 | .. |
| Illinois | 48 | .. | South Dakota | 8 | .. |
| Indiana | 30 | .. | Tennessee | 24 | .. |
| Iowa | .. | 20 | Texas | 38 | .. |
| Kansas | .. | 20 | Vermont | .. | 8 |
| Kentucky | 26 | .. | Virginia | .. | 24 |
| Louisiana | .. | 16 | Washington | .. | 8 |
| Maine | .. | 12 | West Virginia | .. | 12 |
| Maryland | 16 | .. | Wisconsin | .. | 24 |
| Massachusetts | .. | 30 | Wyoming | .. | 6 |
| Michigan | 24 | .. | New Mexico | .. | 6 |
| Minnesota | .. | 18 | Utah | .. | 2 |
| Mississippi | 18 | .. | Dist. of Col. | .. | 2 |
| Missouri | 34 | .. | Arizona | .. | 2 |
| Montana | .. | .. | Oklahoma | .. | 2 |
| Nebraska | 16 | .. | New Mexico | .. | 6 |
| Nevada | .. | 6 | | | |
| N. Hampshire | .. | 8 | Total | 346 | 542 |

The Southern states, where the representation and vote in the Electoral College are in inverse ratio, it will be noticed are for Harrison. Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania are not taking any decisive action in the matter, preferring to do as they think best in the convention.

Illinois, it will be seen, has been duly accredited to the President. In some districts resolutions of instructions were not asked or given. Illinois may vote as a unit for Harrison, much depending on the name of any candidate who may or may not be pressed before the convention. The President's friends claim Vermont's eight votes because that state had representation in the cabinet, in the person of Senator Proctor. They figure on half of New York, a good slice of Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Washington. South Dakota has instructed for him; North Dakota has not. On the face of the returns Mr. Harrison is a hundred votes short of a nomination, and relies on getting them from states like Virginia, Maine, Georgia and Iowa.

He will not draw much from Virginia because Gen. Mahone, who is not on terms with the administration, has downed his old enemies, Collector Brady and Mr. Groner, and is in control of the delegation.

### TWO STEAMERS.

**To Be Purchased by the United States Government—The Nucleus of a New Fleet of Steamers Flying Old Glory.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The question of the passage of the bill now pending in the national senate for the acquirement of the ocean greyhounds, the City of Paris and the City of New York, is being generally discussed in ship building and steamship circles in this city. Speaking of the project, Mr. Higbee, of the international company, admits the truth of the London dispatches that the British admiralty has not received any communication from the Inman line respecting their sale.

"We are awaiting the final adoption of the measure," he said, "before making any move in the matter. If we dispose of our vessels to the United States we forfeit for the two about $10,000, as the British government has an advance on our subsidy."

Mr. Higbee would not say whether a direct offer had been made to the Cramps to supply an estimate for the two proposed new vessels. Respecting the transfer of the City of New York and City of Paris he said: "It is a purely business transaction. If the British government wants to keep the steamers under the English flag it can do so by purchasing them. The estimated value of each ship is $1,000,000—that is, roughly, about some $3,000,000 for the pair. If the bill now before Congress becomes a law, we shall immediately give the British government notice, and if they do not avail themselves of the seven days' limit, the vessels are free to be registered under the Stars and Stripes. In the event of the British admiralty hanging on to them and standing by the terms of the contract it will mean the building of four instead of two ocean greyhounds on this side. Depend upon it, the bill will be a grand thing for American shipping."

Chas. H. Cramp, of the firm of Cramp & Sons, smiled when shown a dispatch from London stating that American ship builders could not turn out the equal of the New York or Teutonic. "There was a time," he said, "when the strictures of the British ship builders would have been correct but it exists no longer. We can produce, if not better, at least as good a ship as the English firms. The bill before the Senate is a good one—one of those measures which should have been passed before. The English government, with its usual forethought, has provided for just such a contingency as this. The Inman company cannot consider a proposition from outsiders for sale or charter for a period of five weeks without giving the British admiralty seven days' notice, when the admiralty can, if it likes, buy or hire at once. If we get these vessels they will be the nucleus of a fleet of steamers flying the Stars and Stripes second to none in the world."

**Passed the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—After some debate the Senate passed the House bill giving American registry to the steamships City of New York and City of Paris by a vote of yeas, 40; nays, 10.

**Leonard Will Ask Congress to Look Into the Late Louisiana Elections.**

BATON ROUGE, La., May 10.—Hon. Albert P. Leonard, the Republican candidate for governor; Major Andrew Pero and Judge Morris Marks arrived last night. They came to file a demand, under the constitution, to seat Leonard.

They have prepared a document which sets forth that Leonard was elected governor, and demanding the office; that the vote cast be honestly counted and compiled, and that Leonard be inducted into office. The object of this procedure is a forerunner to a Congressional investigation of the late elections.

**Mrs. Harrison Improving.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Mrs. Harrison is gradually improving in health and strength, and was able to go out for a short drive this morning. She was accompanied by the President and Mrs. McKee. Later in the week, in company with the President and Mrs. Dimmick, she will go to Fortress Monroe or Virginia Beach.

### THEY WILL STAY ALL SUMMER.

**Cowboys Have Taken Possession of the Cherokee Strip.**

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 7.—It is stated that there are fully 25,000 cattle on the Cherokee strip, and the government seems to be making no effort to remove them. The cowboys have established themselves in permanent camps and are preparing to stay all summer.

A large number of the cattle have wintered up near the Kansas line, near Hunnewell, and the farmers are very much incensed, as they fear their cattle will take the Texas fever. They are organizing and say if the government does not act soon they will shoot the cattle.

## WOULD PUT GOLD AT A PREMIUM.

**Sensible Views of a Prominent Colorado Silver Man.**

CHICAGO, May 10.—State Senator Gilder, of Colorado, is in the city. In giving expression to his views on the silver question he said: "It may surprise one if I say that if my signature would make the silver bill a law to-morrow I don't think I would sign it. Why? Because the effect of increasing our silver coinage to the proposed extent would simply put gold at a premium."

"No," he added, "the price will not remain where it is. I think it will rise gradually to about 94 cents, and if the proper steps are taken then, it will go permanently to about 110. My plan is this: Let us offer to England to reduce our tariff on some of the articles which will stand a reduction without hurting our industries, for instance wool rails, wool fabrics and tin plate, if she in return will guarantee to coin $25,000,000 a year in silver and put it in circulation. That would take the price of silver up, without debasing our own money, and we in the West have a right to ask this much of the East. This cannot be done unless we have the reduction to offer, and therefore can only be done by the Republicans, as the Democrats are committed to free trade."

## NOTHING EXCEPT CATHOLICISM.

**Rituals of the Elks and Grand Army of the Republic Forbidden.**

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—At the recent burial of a member of the order of Elks who was a Catholic, a request was made to Archbishop Elder, of the Roman Catholic church, to allow the reading of the Elks ritual at the burial services.

The archbishop being absent, Chancellor Moeller wrote to the secretary of the Elks lodge that the reading could not be allowed. Archbishop Elder has returned and says the letter of the chancellor was dictated by himself; that the Roman Catholic church recognizes no religion or religious service but its own, and therefore does not permit in any of its cemeteries the reading of any so-called religious ritual or ceremony.

Even the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic is forbidden. There is no possibility of the order of Chancellor Moeller being countermanded by the archbishop.

**Indian Politics.**

ARDMORE, I. T., May 5.—A special courier from the Chickasaw Nation convention at Tishamingo, brings information that Robert Harris has been nominated for governor, and William Krum for attorney general. Harris represents the Byrd administration now in power. He is a half-breed and the nominating convention does not meet with favor among the full bloods. Jones Wolf, one of the most distinguished full bloods of the Chickasaw tribe, will oppose Harris in the general election in August.

**Celebration in Washington.**

OCOSLA, Wash., May 7.—A hundred years ago to-day, Captain Gray, of the good ship Columbia, entered and discovered Gray's harbor, and to-day representatives from all points in Puget sound and the Columbia river are meeting here to celebrate the event. To-night a banquet will be tendered visiting officials.


"How Old I Look, and not yet Thirty."

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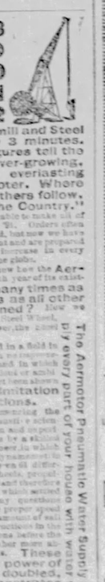

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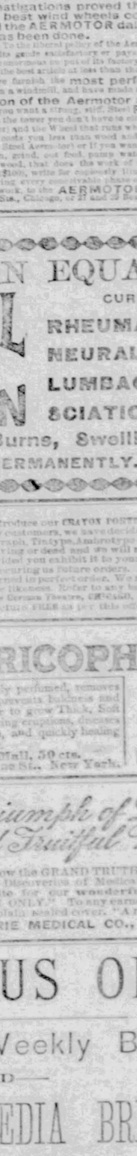

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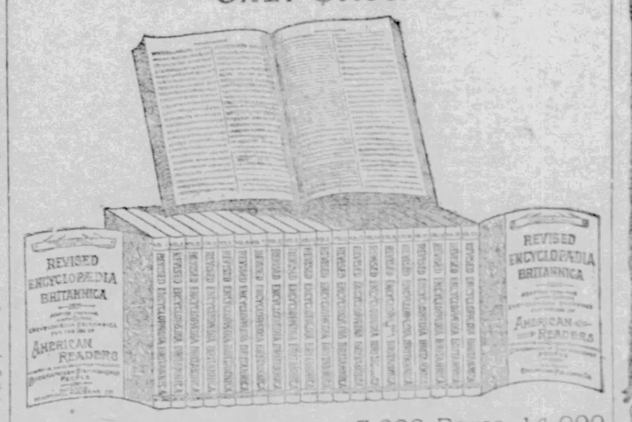


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## POLITICAL MATTERS.

**Connecticut Republicans.**

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4.—The Connecticut Republican convention reassembled this morning at 10:30. District and county caucuses previously held, selected members of the state central committee and nominated delegates and alternates. The committee on permanent organization reported a list of officers headed by Senator Hawley as permanent chairman.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

After Gen. Hawley's speech delegates were presented and chosen unanimously as follows: Delegates at large—Morgan R. Bulkley, of Hartford, with L. B. Plimpton, of Hartford, as alternate; James P. Platt, of Meriden, with Wm. C. Hough, of Essex, as alternate; Timothy E. Hopkins, of Killingly, with Frederick C. Palmer, of Mountville, as alternate; Lorrin A. Cooke, of Riverton, with David Sloane, of Winsted, as alternate.

The platform expresses devotion to the principles of the party as set forth in the last national platform; heartily endorses the administration of President Harrison, expresses continued belief in the principle of protection to American industry; endorses the McKinley bill, and sees in the reciprocity clause an adequate opening of foreign markets to American products; denounces the proposed tariff legislation of the Democratic party in Congress, and commends the policy of the Republican party in maintaining an honest and sufficient currency. The platform then takes up state issues, and heartily approves of the action of the Republican members of the state legislature.

**Wisconsin Democrats.**

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—A wild cheer for Grover Cleveland went up to-day before the Democratic state convention of Wisconsin had been in session sixty seconds.

WM. F. VILAS.

Temporary Chairman Lees made a long winded speech in assuming the chair in which he arraigned the Republican party, and lauded Democracy, tariff reform, honest money and Grover Cleveland.

The committee on resolutions was then announced. Hon. Wm. F. Vilas was chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The platform declared against sumptuary laws as an interference with personal liberty, and opposed the free coinage of silver. In regard to the school question it declares that, "We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental democratic doctrine, that the larger the individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizens and the best government." It directs the Wisconsin delegation to vote as a unit at Chicago and closes with this plank: "We therefore desire our delegates at the national convention to use all honorable means to nominate for President, the man who is in himself the embodiment and the guarantee of sound Democratic principles—Grover Cleveland."

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—The delegates-at-large chosen yesterday by the Democratic state convention were Senator William F. Vilas, General Edward S. Bragg, Edward C. Wall and Colonel John H. Knight.

**Michigan Democrats.**

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 4.—The convention opened shortly after noon, and was called to order by Dan J. Campau, chairman of the State Central committee.

The following delegates to the national convention were elected by districts:

First, Edwin Conley and Chas. W. Casgrain; Second, John Sterling, John B. Sheehan; Third, L. N. Burke, Chauncey E. Coe; Fourth, J. G. Miller' George M. Kingsbury; Fifth, Henry F. McCormack, A. L. Roof. Sixth, R. A. Montgomery, Clarence Tinker; Seventh, C. A. Ward, R. Willis; Eighth, J. H. Kedewa, Farnham Lyon; Ninth, Thos. B. McNiff, L. J. Law; Tenth, A. W. Comstock, W. J. Martin; Eleventh, Dr. Styles Kennedy, M. K. Hudson; Twelfth, John Power, S. Curry.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 5.—Spencer O. Fisher, Don M. Dickinson, Edward Ryan and Edward F. Uhl were, as anticipated, elected the delegates-at-large to the national convention, at the state Democratic convention, which terminated its proceedings here last evening. In the platform, which was adopted, the delegates were instructed to vote for Cleveland. Tariff reform was pronounced the overshadowing issue of the coming campaign, and a demand was made of the government to give a clear waterway from the great lakes to the ocean.

**Wyoming Republicans.**

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 5.—The Republican state convention met here yesterday, there being several lady delegates in attendance. After permanent organization was effected, resolutions endorsing Harrison and complimenting James G. Blaine upon his masterly diplomatic efforts, devotion to a protective tariff is reiterated and the importation into the United States of servile labor is strenuously objected to. Liberal pension legislation is approved of, and gold and silver in equality are urged as a proper monetary basis. Among the alternates elected are two ladies—Mrs. Theresa Jenkins, of Laramie county, and Mrs. George G. Carleton, of Uintah.

**West Virginia.**

The following delegates were selected by West Virginia Republicans yesterday: Hon. C. Burdette Hart, Hon. M. F. Davis, Col. J. D. Hewitt, and Hon. J. A. Hutchinson. The resolutions adopted indorsed the administration and the McKinley bill. The unseating of Gen. Goff as governor in 1888 was denounced. Although the delegation was uninstructed, all are Harrison men and are practically pledged to Harrison.

**Wisconsin Republicans.**

Delegates to Minneapolis: Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, the retiring chairman of the state central committee; ex-United States Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Hudson, and General Lucius C. Fairchild, of Madison; Congressman Isaac Stephenson, of Marquette; M. A. Thayer, of Sparta; John Ruka, of Boscobel; Robert McMillan, of Oshkosh, and H. B. Smith, of Outagamie, were recorded as unanimously elected alternates at large.

**Kansas.**

Kansas Republicans will be represented at Minneapolis by the following delegation: Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, Calvin Hood, C. C. James (colored), L. A. Bigger, E. C. Little, A. H. Ellis, William Hamilton, a locomotive engineer, of Topeka; Rudolph Hatfield, of Wichita, and D. W. King, of Weir City, were nominated for Presidential electors. Congressman-at-large ex-Governor George T. Anthony.

**Illinois Republicans.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 4.—The largest Republican convention in the history of the state of Illinois assembled in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Chairman Hopkins, after having thanked the delegates for his election as chairman, and alluding in eulogistic terms to the part the state has played in the great political contests of the country, incidentally referred to the nomination of Altgeld for governor by the Democratic convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 5.—At the afternoon session of the Republican state convention yesterday, The remaining temporary officers were then selected: J.

SENATOR CULLOM.

D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria, secretary; W. L. Eaton, of Winnebago, and G. W. Harper, of Crawford, assistant secretaries.

The platform completed arraigns the Democratic party for its position on the silver question; endorses the administration of Harrison and instructs the delegates to vote for him at Minneapolis; endorses the state administration; eulogizes the record of Senator Cullom and the Illinois congressmen; declares against the truck store system; child labor and every form of convict labor; favors the passage of a legislature, providing for the investment of public funds, the interest on which shall be covered into the public treasury; favors postal telegraph, stringent immigration laws; commends pension legislation; demands the protection of the colored voters in the South and favors the adoption of uniform system of appraisement of personal property, thereby securing equal taxation; also the compulsory education plank mentioned above.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., May 5.—The convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning.

The committee to select delegates at large reported the following delegates: Senator Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Governor Richard Ogelsby, Hon. Jos. J. Cannon, Danville; Dr. Joseph Robbins, Quincy; James H. Gilbert, Samuel B. Raymond, Geo. B. Swift and Miles Kehoe, all of Chicago. The alternates are: Thomas Vernon, S. F. Whitman, B. O. Jones, R. M. Skinner, Wm. Kent, Niels Juul and E. B. Gould.

The nomination of governor being declared in order Senator Carey, of Bloomington, placed Governor Fifer in nomination in a brief speech in which he sketched the career of the governor

GOVERNOR FIFER.

as a private soldier, a self-made man, a brilliant lawyer and legislator and administrator. Horace S. Clark, Geo. Hunt, Joel N. Longenecker and B. F. Marsh were also placed in nomination. Fifer received 941 votes on the first ballot as against a total of 294 opposed to him and he was declared the nominee of the convention.

Lieutenant Governor Lyman B. Ray, of Grundy, was nominated for lieutenant governor on the first ballot. For secretary of state, J. N. Pearson, was renominated on first ballot, his only competitor J. J. Depue receiving 154 votes. Gen. C. Pavey, of Mt. Vernon, was renominated for auditor on the first ballot.

The following delegates and alternates were chosen: Senator Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Governor Richard Ogilesby, Hon. Joseph J. Danville; Dr. Joseph Robins, Quincy; James H. Gilbert, Samuel B. Raymond, George B. Swift and Miles Kehoe, all of Chicago. The alternates are: Thomas Vernon, S. F. Whitman, B. O. Jones, R. M. Skinner, Wm. E. Kent, Niels Juul and E. B. Gould.

Congressmen-at-large—Geo. S. Wilas, Chicago; Richard Yates, jr., of Morgan.

Trustees State University—S. Philbrick, R. B. Stinson, Emory Cobb.

**California Republicans.**

The platform endorses President Harrison's administration. The revision of naturalization and immigration laws are demanded so that undesirable people who are sent here or come here voluntarily can be kept out. Improvement and enforcement of eight hour labor law is demanded, and the election of United States Senators by popular vote is endorsed. The platform declares against the free coinage of silver, and favors the restriction of coinage to the product of American mines.

Delegates to the Minneapolis convention were elected last night from three of the seven Congressional districts in the state. The First district elected E. V. Spencer and H. T. Gage delegates and S. J. Matthews and J. T. Matlock alternates. The Second district elected J. F. Kidder and A. D. Shardes delegates and A. C. Voorhees and N. S. Posasti alternates. The Third district elected Eli T. Dennison and R. W. Robbins delegates and H. A. McCravy and R. T. Crist alternates.

**Delaware Republicans.**

DOVER, Del., May 5.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 12:15 p. m., and Dr. Burton was chosen temporary chairman. The caucus nominees for delegates to Minneapolis are: United States Senator Higgins, Gen. James H. Wilson, George V. Vassey, Dr. George W. Marshall, J. Frank Bacon, George Fisher Pierce.

**Idaho.**

At the Republican state convention, yesterday, the name of Blaine aroused wild enthusiasm whenever it was mentioned. The following delegates were selected: Willis Sweet, state senator; James M. Shoup, W. B. Heyburn, Monte B. Guinn, D. C. Lockwood. The platform says: "The Republican party today is confronted with the alternative of restoring silver to free and unlimited coinage or losing the results of protection. The anti-silver policy of the government is lowering the prices of all products and wages, and they must eventually be involved in a disastrous decline, notwithstanding the protective system."

**Minnesota.**

The Republican state convention selected the following delegates: Stanford Newell, of Ramsey county; ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury, Hon. Frank B. Daugherty, and Hon. Frank A. Daniel. The alternates chosen were: J. G. Thorye, Dr. Kee, E. E. Corliss, and E. R. Cornwell.

**Hankering for Oklahoma.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—The negroes in this section still have a hankering after Oklahoma. The recent action of the mob near Nashville has stirred them to fresh activity, and preparations are being made for an exodus on a large scale. Nearly every negro is hoarding his money to take him to the promised land. One of the try, incidentally referred to the nomination of Altgeld for governor by the Democratic convention. ringleaders in the coming migration said to-day that before June 12,000 negroes would be on the march.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## GENERAL NEWS.

### BIG BLAZE IN NEW YORK.

**The Loss Will Reach a Million Dollars—The Origin Suspected.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the immense slaughter house of Swartzchild & Sulzberger, wholesale butchers at Forty-fifth street and East River. Despite the firemen, the flames gained rapid headway, until they enveloped the three-story structure which runs from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth streets and extends to the river. In this building there were large quantities of inflammable matter, which fed the flames to such an extent that by 2:30 o'clock the whole block was in flames.

The police have already began an investigation into the circumstances attending the fire, and it is said are working on the theory that the strikers who left work last evening had something to do with setting the place on fire.

The flames raged fiercest in the canning department building where were stored about $100,000 worth of cans of beef, besides large quantities of bologna. In the cellar beneath, as well as under the buildings down to the river, were stored 4,000 hogsheads of stearine, all of which was destroyed. Supt. Madden, in speaking of the loss said: "I think without any doubt the loss will foot up nearly a million of dollars. The material which was stored in the cellars was very valuable. It was insured." The concern employs about 450 men, women and children, about 100 of whom work at night.

### UNDER THE BAN OF THE POPE.

**Catholic Parochial Schools Will Not Be Conducted Secularly.**

NEW YORK, May 7.—Archbishop Corrigan has received a cable dispatch from Rome, saying: "Faribault system condemned. Special case reserved." This means that the cause which Archbishop Ireland championed, and whose advancement was one of the objects of his journey to Rome, is put under the ban of the pope.

The so-called Faribault system is one which removes all insigaia of religion from parochial schools and renders the course of instruction entirely secular until the end of the regular exercises when the Catholic children remain in for religious instruction, while the Protestants go away. This system originated in the Catholic parochial school of Faribault, Minn., which was put under the direction of the village school board, its expenses being defrayed by the village on the above conditions.

Archbishop Ireland liked the plan and proposed to extend it to other places in his archdiocese. The decision of yesterday prohibits this general introduction of the system, while permitting the plan to be practiced in special instances where it may be deemed expedient. Archbishop Corrigan expects to receive the full text of the decision by mail within ten days or a fortnight.

### THE MINER LAW TO BE TESTED.

**Claims That the Fourteenth Amendment Has Been Abridged.**

LANSING, Mich., May 4.—Col. Duffield, of Detroit, counsel for William McPherson and thirteen other Republican Presidential electors, have asked the Supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of State to have delivered to the sheriffs in the state a notice in writing, between July 1 and September 1, that at the next general election there will be chosen electors for President and Vice President of the United States for the state of Michigan. This action was brought to test the constitutionality of the Miner election law, which was enacted by the last legislature. The court issued an order to show why writs should not issue as prayed for. This order is returnable May 12.

A point raised by Col. Duffield for the relators is one not heretofore discussed—that the fourteenth amendment confirms the right of each male citizen to vote for all the Presidential electors, and that it cannot be abridged, while under the Miner law he can vote for but two electors in Michigan.

### WILL FIGHT THE READING COMBINE.

**Will Be Tested Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.**

NEW YORK, May 10.—The bill of information which the attorney general will file in the court of Chancery at Trenton, N. J., probably this week, touching the Reading railroad deal, will hold that the Port Reading road, one of those leased, is a corporation on paper only, created recently for the purpose of facilitating the combine.

The law of New Jersey prohibits the leasing of its corporations to foreign corporations, and the Central, to get into the deal, which was really planned several years ago, had it leased to the Port Reading, a company controlled by the magnates of the Reading and Lackawanna, and yet so insignificant that it has never made any returns for taxation to the state board of Assessors, as by law all railroad corporations are bound to do. Now the attorney general will insist that the lease is an evasion and a fraud on the law forbidding leasing to foreign corporations or non-resident owners, and he will ask for an order decreeing the lease to be invalid and directing its cancellation.

### AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

**Sixty-Eighth Anniversary Celebrated at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The 68th anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held here last evening. The Hon. William Strong, the retired justice of the United States Supreme court, presided. Rev. Dr. James Crowell, of Philadelphia, presented the annual report. Sixteen hundred and sixty-four new Sunday schools have been established, with 7,018 teachers and 59,551 scholars.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. S. McCullogh, of Kentucky; W. L. DeGroff, of Kansas, and Rev. B. W. Childlaw, D. D., of Ohio. The latter is 81 years old, and his college diploma at Miami university was signed 59 years ago by the Rev. Dr. Scott, father of Mrs. President Harrison, who, though 94 years of age, was upon the platform and pronounced the benediction.

### WILL SELL LIQUOR AT THE FAIR

**Even if It Is Necessary to Get a Special Act of the Legislature.**

CHICAGO, May 10.—The World's Fair managers have made up their minds to sell liquor on the fair grounds even if it takes a special act of the legislature to make liquor selling possible.

The programme now, as outlined by a director yesterday, is to go ahead letting concessions for the sale of malt and vinous liquors and ask the next legislature to pass a special law giving over to the directors the absolute control of Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance exempting that territory from the operations of municipal police laws.

### IT MAY BE SEEN FOR TEN CENTS.

**A Fragment of St. Ann on Exhibition Daily in New York.**

NEW YORK, May 5.—The *Herald* states that a fragment of the arm of St. Ann, mother of the Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus, has been brought to America, through the efforts of the cardinal archbishop of Quebec. It is said to be on exhibition daily in a Romish church in Seventy-sixth street, while the bearer of it is stopping here en route from Rome to Canada, where the fragment will remain.

**Stanford Will Resign.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The *Examiner* this morning prints a story, apparently well authenticated, that Senator Stanford will resign early next year should a Republican legislature be elected this fall in California. He told several intimate friends of his determination before he went East.

### THE PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

**Closer Relations Soon to be Established Between Them and the United States.**

CHICAGO, May 10.—United States Minister to Honduras, R. Pacheco, has been in the city for a few days. During a conversation he said: "Reciprocity with the United States will prove beneficial to the Central American countries. The chief product is coffee, and it is of the best quality. Under the present conditions the industry is prosecuted profitably and after the new treaty goes into effect it will be more profitable than before.

"The result will also be beneficial to the United States, as it will not only furnish a large quantity of coffee at a low rate, but it will open closer relations between the United States and the Central American countries and the investment of money and American enterprise by the states people in Central America will be continued more largely and with better results. The reports from Central America concerning revolutions and uprisings are without foundation. Since the election of the new president in Guatemala the affairs of the country have been moving along quietly and smoothly. The election was a fair one, and both sides were satisfied that the majority had given expression to their opinions.

"The affairs were given into the hands of the new administration without any trouble, and nothing unusual has happened since to excite alarm. These exaggerated and often extreme reports of revolutions have a damaging effect upon the country, as it affects its credit and standing in other nations." Mr. Pacheco's wife is the authoress of the comedy Incog, which has proved so popular this season.

### HAS INCREASED RAPIDLY OF LATE.

**Ohio People are Working a Swindle on the World's Fair Commission**

CHICAGO, May 4.—Long petitions for closing the World's Fair on Sundays have lately been showered upon Col. John T. Dickinson, secretary of the national commission. It begins to look as though the people who are clamoring to have the gates shut on Sunday are stuffing the ballot box. Last night when the list of the petitioners was footed up it was found that 11,038,150 men, women and children have asked to have the fair closed on the first day of the week. It was considered somewhat peculiar that the number of petitions from several states exceeded the total population as shown by the census of 1890. The states in which the petitions seem to have been padded out of all reason are Ohio and Michigan.

The tally sheets in Secretary Dickinson's office show that 4,053,425 citizens of the Buckeye state have signed petitions. The census of 1890 gives the population of 1,672,810. In the face of the returns it therefore appears that if every man, woman and child in that state had signed the Sunday closing petitions, the list would have been swelled nearly 400,000 votes. The returns from Michigan are even worse than those from Ohio. Mr. Porter's census-takers found 2,093,889 people in that state, yet 80 petitions, containing 4,050,518 names, have been sent in from Michigan.

### VENEZUELAN INSURGENTS BEATEN.

**Decisive Battle Fought Near Los Toques Day Before Yesterday.**

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Caracas, Venezuela cablegram to the *Herald* says: Advices have been received here that an engagement has been fought a few miles south of Los Toques between 400 government troops and 350 insurgents, mounted on mustangs and armed with lances. It was their purpose to drive Palacio's troops back into Los Toques, but after fighting all day Saturday the latter still held their ground. An assault was made at noon, the revolutionists riding as near as possible, when they suddenly dashed from their ponies and flew up the steep ascent, but were driven back. The insurgents left nearly one-third dead and dying on the field. They retreated to the fields under cover of a body of Guerra's infantry, which kept up a desultory firing all the afternoon with all the pickets that were put out just as soon as the attacking party retired. The government troops sustained a loss of only 25 men killed and thirteen wounded.

### THE FRENCH WAR IN DAHOMEY.

**Thirty Thousand Soldiers Concentrated at Kotonou.**

LONDON, May 6.—Advices in regard to the warfare which is being carried on between King Behanzin, of Dahomey, in the Bight of Benin settlement and the French authorities at that place, are received from Lagos, a British colony on West Africa, on the slave coast. From these dispatches it is learned that the French expedition in Dahomey is concentrating at Kotonou, near which place the Dahomeyan warriors recently built entrenchments and which was threatened with an attack by the native fighters.

Reinforcements have been arriving at the garrison at Kotonou lately and the French force there now is estimated to be 30,000. This force is greatly strengthened by a gunboat which arrived at Kotonou a couple of weeks ago. The expedition will start on the 30th inst. to commence active operations against King Behanzin and endeavor to bring him to terms.

### THE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

**Rudini Tenders the Resignations to King Humbert Friday.**

ROME, May 6.—The Marquis di Rudini, the prime minister, to-day tendered to King Humbert the resignations of all the members of the cabinet, due to the refusal yesterday of the chamber of deputies to adopt a vote of confidence in the government's financial policy, which included a heavy reduction in the credits to be devoted to military and naval expenditures.

It is well known that the finances of Italy are in a very bad way, and in some quarters this condition of affairs is attributed solely to the expenses incurred on maintaining Italy's place in the triple alliance. But this is not alone the reason. There is another form of extravagance that is not applicable to Italy alone. This is the irrational number of employes in all the departments of government. Italians have a passion for public employ, and a vast number of clerks, etc., might be dispensed with and much money saved that is now expended in salaries.

### EXTRA EXPENSE FOR THE FARMERS

**The National Cordage Company Give Its Price on Sisal Twine.**

MASON CITY, Iowa, May 5.—The National Cordage company has now for the first time given its price on sisal twine which is from 1¼ to 1½c per pound higher than last season. The dealers who are compelled to buy sisal must of necessity sell at not less than 12c per pound. Those who were fortunate enough to place their contracts before the National Cordage company gained complete control, can make a much lower price. Only about one-fiftieth of what will be needed is now in the hands of the dealers.

Jobbers are completely out and will be compelled to pay Cordage prices. This means an extra expenditure of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the county.

**John C. New Coming Home.**

LONDON, May 10.—Mr. John C. New, the American consul-general here, will sail for New York on the Inman line steamer City of Chicago, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow. Mr. New, who will be accompanied by his daughter, intends to pay a visit to his home in Indianapolis.

**Confederates After Pensions.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—At a meeting of confederate veterans in this city notice was given that they will insist upon the passage by the legislature of a pension law giving all confederate veterans, crippled, disabled, or otherwise incapable of supporting themselves, a pension of from $6 to $12 a month. The demand, it is said, which it probably will be, will cost the state somewhere from $60,000 to $100,000 a year.

**The Highwater-Mark Monument.**

BOSTON, May 7.—James Jeffrey Roche, of the *Boston Pilot*, has been engaged to read the poem at the dedication of the High-water Mark monument at Gettysburg, June 2, and Gen. Henry H. Bingham, M. C., of Philadelphia, the oration.

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELTS (Trade Mark Registered) SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS. GIVE BEST PRICE, PARTICULARS. DR. C. B. JUDD, - DETROIT, MICH.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes are prevented and cured by the celebrated

CUTICURA SOAP

Most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated Toilet soap, and the only preventive and cure of facial and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scalp, and hair. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps. Sold throughout the world.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing strengthening plaster.

### CONVENTION HISTORY.

**Blaine Close to the Nomination in '76 and '84—The Vote for Each Candidate on Each Ballot.**

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 9.—(Special.)—In view of the approach of the Republican National convention, the student of political history may find it convenient to have at hand, to paste in his hat or otherwise locate for ready reference, a statement showing in condensed form the records of all Republican National conventions. The following statement shows the vote for each candidate upon each ballot in every National Republican convention that has been held since the organization of the party:

1856—PHILADELPHIA.

First and only Ballot.

John C. Fremont.. 359 John McLean..... 190

For Vice President Wm. L. Dayton received 259 votes, and Abraham Lincoln 180.

1860—CHICAGO.

| Ballot. | Seward. | Lincoln. | Chase | Bates | Dayton. | McLean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First.... | 173½ | 102 | 49 | 48 | 14 | 12 |
| Second. | 184½ | 181 | 42½ | 35 | 10 | 8 |
| Third... | 180 | 231½ | 24½ | 22 | .. | 8 |

On the first ballot sixteen votes were cast for Collamer and fifty and one-half for Cameron, but their names were not mentioned in the latter ballots.

1864—BALTIMORE.

Lincoln renominated without opposition except that the state of Missouri cast its full vote for Grant.

1868—CHICAGO.

Grant unanimously nominated, receiving every one of the 650 votes in the convention, no other name being offered.

1872—PHILADELPHIA.

Grant unanimously re-nominated; no other name before the convention.

1876—CINCINNATI.

Number of delegates, 766; necessary to a choice, 384.

| Ballot. | Blaine. | Morton. | Conkling. | Bristow. | Hayes. | Hartranft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First..... | 285 | 124 | 93 | 113 | 61 | 58 |
| Second.. | 296 | 120 | 93 | 114 | 64 | 63 |
| Third... | 293 | 113 | 90 | 121 | 67 | 68 |
| Fourth.. | 292 | 108 | 84 | 126 | 68 | 71 |
| Fifth .... | 308 | 95 | 82 | 114 | 104 | 69 |
| Sixth.... | 308 | 85 | 81 | 111 | 113 | 50 |
| Seventh.. | 351 | ... | ... | 81 | 384 | ... |

Wheeler also received three votes on the first and second ballot and two votes on each succeeding ballot until the last; Washburn received one vote on the second and third ballots, three votes on the fourth and fifth and four votes on the sixth; Jewell received eleven votes on the first ballot.

1880—CHICAGO.

Number of delegates, 755; necessary to a choice, 384.

| Ballot. | Grant. | Blaine. | Sherman. | Edmunds. | Windom. | Washburn. | Garfield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.. | 304 | 284 | 93 | 34 | 10 | 30 | ... |
| 2.. | 305 | 282 | 94 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| 3.. | 305 | 282 | 93 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| 4.. | 308 | 281 | 95 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| 5.. | 305 | 281 | 95 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 1 |
| 6.. | 305 | 280 | 95 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 2 |
| 7.. | 305 | 281 | 95 | 32 | 10 | 31 | 2 |
| 8.. | 306 | 284 | 91 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 1 |
| 9.. | 308 | 282 | 90 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 2 |
| 10.. | 306 | 282 | 92 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 1 |
| 11.. | 305 | 281 | 93 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 2 |
| 12.. | 304 | 283 | 92 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 1 |
| 13.. | 305 | 285 | 89 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 14.. | 305 | 285 | 89 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 15.. | 309 | 281 | 88 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 16.. | 306 | 283 | 88 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 17.. | 303 | 284 | 90 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 18.. | 305 | 283 | 91 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 0 |
| 19.. | 305 | 279 | 96 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 20.. | 308 | 276 | 93 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 21.. | 305 | 276 | 96 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 22.. | 305 | 276 | 97 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 23.. | 304 | 277 | 97 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 1 |
| 24.. | 305 | 279 | 93 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 25.. | 302 | 281 | 94 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 26.. | 303 | 280 | 93 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 27.. | 300 | 277 | 93 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 28.. | 307 | 279 | 91 | 31 | 10 | 33 | 2 |
| 29.. | 305 | 278 | 116 | 12 | 7 | 33 | 2 |
| 30.. | 306 | 279 | 120 | 11 | 4 | 33 | 2 |
| 31.. | 308 | 276 | 118 | 6 | 11 | 33 | 1 |
| 32.. | 309 | 277 | 117 | 11 | 4 | 41 | 1 |
| 33.. | 309 | 276 | 110 | 11 | 4 | 41 | 1 |
| 34.. | 312 | 278 | 99 | 11 | 3 | 30 | 17 |
| 35.. | 313 | 277 | 99 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 20 |
| 36.. | 306 | 42 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 309 |

Scattering votes were also cast for Hayes, Harrison, McCreary, Sherman and Conkling, each receiving one vote on one or more ballots.

1884.—CHICAGO.

Number of delegates, 820; necessary to a choice, 411.

| | Ballots | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th |
| Blaine..... | 334½ | 349 | 375 | 541 |
| Arthur..... | 278 | 276 | 274 | 207 |
| Edmunds..... | 93 | 85 | 69 | 41 |
| Logan..... | 63 | 61 | 53 | 7 |
| Sherman, J.... | 80 | 28 | 25 | ... |
| Hawley..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| Lincoln..... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 |

Three votes were also cast in the early part of the convention for Gen. W. T. Sherman.

1888—CHICAGO.

Number of delegates, 851; necessary to a choice, 426.

| | Ballots | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th |
| Sherman..... | 120 | 249 | 244 | 235 | 224 | 244 | 230 | 118 |
| Gresham..... | 107 | 108 | 123 | 98 | 87 | 91 | 91 | 59 |
| Depew..... | 99 | 99 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alger..... | 116 | 96 | 116 | 135 | 143 | 137 | 139 | 140 |
| Harrison..... | 85 | 91 | 94 | 216 | 212 | 231 | 279 | 544 |
| Allison..... | 72 | 75 | 88 | 88 | 99 | 73 | 76 | ... |
| Blaine..... | 35 | 33 | 35 | 42 | 48 | 40 | 15 | 5 |
| Ingalls..... | 28 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phelps..... | 25 | 18 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rusk..... | 25 | 20 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miller..... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawley..... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| McKinley..... | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 4 |
| Samuel F. Miller ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Foraker..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| F. Douglas..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| F. Grant..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Haywood..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Lincoln..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

### HOLMAN IS PERFECTLY HEART SICK

**The Present Session Beats the Billion Dollar Congress Out of Sight.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(Special.)—The Democratic brethren in the House are pretty nearly paralyzed by the discovery that the appropriations of this Congress thus far are forty millions more than the corresponding appropriation bills in the first session of the last Congress. Economy having been the only issue on which this Congress expected to make a record, the fact that it has appropriated nearly twenty-five per cent more than the "billion-dollar Congress" did in corresponding work, fairly takes the breath of the leaders away.

Eight general appropriation bills have passed the House thus far, carrying $218,000,000, while the same bills when passed by the House the first session of the last Congress, carried but $178,000,000.

Beside this there might properly be added twenty millions to the river and harbor bill of this year, which saddles that amount on the future Congress in the way of time contracts.

Altogether the Democratic brethren are very weary, and as for Holman, he is absolutely heart sick.

### DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

**Students at a St. Louis School are Up in Arms.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—The students of the Manual Training school are up in arms, the cause of their wrath being the action of two colored students of the institution, who, it is claimed, want to go on the annual tour with the graduating class.

It has been the custom for some time past for the graduating classes of the Manual Training school to visit Chicago for pleasure and education. The students had made all arrangements to start next Thursday, when a hitch occurred. The management of the institute permitted two negroes to enter the school and the students were forced to put up with this from the start, but when the time for the customary annual trip to Chicago came and the obnoxious students announced their intention of going along with the rest, the boys took a firm stand and determined to assert themselves.

The boys state that they will charter a private car and will admit no colored person, not even a colored porter.

## Finance and Trade.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.—Though the rate of foreign exchange declined slightly at the beginning of last week, this did not prevent $2,600,000 in gold from being shipped to Europe on Saturday. The movement of the precious metal to Europe is believed to be nearly over, as indicated by the decline in exchange rates. It is estimated that the total of the shipments this spring, past and to come, will be about $30,000,000.

MONEY.—Money is still in superabundant supply, and the market is in an apathetic state. There is but a small amount of commercial paper offering, and the demand for time loans is so limited in volume that the offerings of money are exceptionally large, and lenders are willing to accept collaterals of lower grade than usual as security for loans. The rates for time loans are nominally 2@3 per cent for 30 to 90 days, and 3@3½ per cent for 4 to 7 months, but these rates are shaded to secure first class collateral. Call money remains at 1½@2 per cent.

STOCKS.—The stock market for last week was irregular, with limited transactions and no decided tendency of values upward or downward. There is a large class of operators who are confident that there must soon be an upward movement, and more confidence than has been shown for some time past. So marked is this feeling that some of the commission houses are encouraging buying, in confident anticipation of a strong upward movement very soon. HENRY CLEWS says there is one feature of the situation whose importance has not yet been fully appreciated—the condition of European stock markets. He quotes from a London correspondent, noted for conservative estimates, who says:

Especially there is much better feeling in the American department. For nearly two years European holders have been selling American securities persistently; and it is now believed that all the stock held upon borrowed money or by embarrassed houses has been disposed of. The best informed believe that the stock carried over in the market is really for American account, not for European. If this be so the ground is prepared for improvement.

Every one is now satisfied that the acute stage of the crisis is past; every one sees that the prospects are favorable in the United States, and the fact that American capitalists have bought such immense quantities of American stocks is in itself calculated to encourage operators. Besides, money is very cheap, and is likely to continue so, and there is little encouragement for speculation except in American securities. Everything points, therefore, to a much more active market after awhile.

Mr. CLEWS adds that other private accounts from London confirm these intimations of a recovery of confidence in financial circles and of the consequent probability of a renewal of the demand for investments, and that reports from Paris, Berlin and Vienna show that though the feeling remains conservative, there is a marked recovery of confidence, and transactions in securities exhibit a distinct revival in the more substantial issues.

SILVER.—The price of bar silver during last week was a subject of fluctuation within narrow limits. A limited demand for India making its appearance, the London quotation for bars advanced from 39¾d. to 39 15-16d. per ounce, and the placing of orders for bars here resulting in a comparatively larger rise in this market, where the commercial price went up from 86¾c. to 87c. The movement, however, failed to receive support, and, the buying orders being checked, there was a reaction to 39 11-16d. and 86¾c. per ounce in the respective markets. The clos